

4462. Also, petition of Mrs. W. A. Cole and other residents of Elm Grove, W. Va., urging the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4463. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Petition of Wilfred Cote, of Augusta, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4464. Also, petition of Robert Baitler, of Randolph, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against the consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4465. Also, petition of E. C. Jones, of Washington, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against the consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4466. Also, petition of Albert Ducharme, of Lewiston, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against the consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4467. Also, petition of Rosario Houle, of Lewiston, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against the consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4468. By Mr. TREADWAY: Petition of sundry citizens of Berkshire County, Mass., urging the enactment of legislation to permit members of the armed forces to vote in the coming national election; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4469. By Mr. WEAVER: Petition of the Pearce-Young-Angel Co., Asheville, N. C., and sundry other persons of western North Carolina, opposing the enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4470. By Mr. WELCH: Resolution No. 3783, adopted by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on January 10, 1944, commending the Senate Committee on Education and Labor for making inquiries into the problems of the white-collar workers; to the Committee on Labor.

4471. By Mr. CHURCH: Petition of officers and employees of the Bastian-Blessing Co., of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4472. Also, petition of Z. Goldman and 38 other citizens of Waukegan, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4473. Also, petition of Joseph F. Hein, of Chicago, and other citizens of Illinois, protesting against the enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4474. Also, petition of W. E. Flesch and other citizens of Illinois, protesting against enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4475. Also, petition of A. E. Ladish, of Wilmette, and other citizens of Illinois, protesting against the enactment of House bill 2082, the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4476. Also, petition of Walter H. Rudolph, of Chicago, and other citizens of Illinois, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4477. Also, petition of Stanley Lee and other citizens of Illinois, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4478. Also, petition of C. B. Zeller, of Chicago, and other citizens of Illinois, protest-

ing against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4479. Also, petition of Frank P. Speecher and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4480. Also, petition of Max I. Nevis and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4481. Also, petition of the Lincoln Park Post, No. 3564, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4482. Also, petition of the Budlong District Post, No. 837, American Legion, of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4483. Also, petition of W. J. Mallhoit and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4484. Also, petition of the W. A. C. Social Club of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4485. Also, petition of James Marcinkus and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4486. Also, petition of Stanley Zack and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4487. Also, petition of Edward J. Dougherty and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4488. Also, petition of the Saltimieras Radio Club of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4489. Also, petition of the American Lithuanian Service Mothers of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4490. Also, petition of the American Legion, North Center Post, No. 356, of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4491. Also, petition of G. Miller, of Chicago, and other citizens of Illinois, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4492. Also, petition of Max G. Schucorlein and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4493. Also, petition of Florabelle Meyer and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4494. Also, petition of Anne Hennigan and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4495. Also, petition of Mrs. E. Kelley and other citizens of Illinois, protesting against prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4496. Also, petition of Catherine Keefee and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4497. Also, petition of Mildred Wilson-Porteous and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4498. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of the American Labor Party, signed by Martin Scher, legislative chairman, ninth assembly district, New York City, containing resolutions regarding pending legislation which were adopted at a meeting sponsored by the American Labor Party Clubs of the seventh, ninth, and eleventh assembly districts of New York City; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4499. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mrs. J. C. Foose, of Williamsport, Pa., and sundry citizens, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4500. Also, petition of the National Association for the Calling of a United States Constitutional Convention, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the soldier-vote bill; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4501. Also, petition of the building and construction trades department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the so-called locality wage boards, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

4502. Also, petition of the clerk of the county of Ottawa, State of Michigan, petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to House bill 3420; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4503. Also, petition of the city clerk of Milwaukee, Wis., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to the soldier-vote bill; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4504. Also, petition of the American Free World Association, New York City and Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Green-Lucas soldier-vote bill; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1944

(Legislative day of Monday, January 24, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, we thank Thee that Thou hast set eternity in our hearts. Our fleeting day is but a gleam of light between two walls of darkness; yet while it is called day we walk unafraid because Thou art our Father, and the darkness and the light are both alike to Thee.

An empty seat in this Chamber speaks this morning of a lonely place against our national sky. The sudden passing of a highly trusted and respected colleague and a great-souled public servant reminds our saddened hearts that in the midst of life we are in death.

From all the illusive shows of sense we turn to the refuge of Thy overshadowing presence, Thou who are our center and our rest, our shelter in the stormy blast, and our eternal home. Inspire and guide with Thy spirit these Thy servants, the few among the many lifted to high pedestals of influence and responsibility, to the end that they may

be found faithful stewards of the Nation's trust. By their sincerity, integrity, and wisdom may they be led to decisions that shall heal the wounds and bridge the gulfs of these embittered days. May all that is said and done here hasten the glad time when mercy and truth shall be blended into divine harmony, and righteousness and peace shall kiss each other in a world of brothers. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, January 24, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

DEATH OF SENATOR FREDERICK VAN NUYS, OF INDIANA

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I have a most distressing duty to perform respecting my late colleague.

Senator FREDERICK VAN NUYS has fallen—a casualty of heroic devotion to America. He truly gave his life for our country, because his labors have been arduous and unceasing, especially in recent weeks.

His sudden and untimely death has come as a great shock to all his colleagues, and saddest emotions choke the words of those to whom he had endeared himself. His sudden death has cast a pall of sadness over the Capitol.

Senator VAN NUYS gave a full lifetime of valuable service to the State of Indiana and to our Nation. His whole career can be characterized as one of fearless and courageous effort for the highest principles of government. Time and time again he risked his political life to stand for those things which he believed to be right and in accord with the foundation principles of our Government. His constituents honored that record by repeated calls to public service.

Senator VAN NUYS was truly a son of Indiana. He was born in Falmouth, Ind., and was a graduate of Earlham College, from which institution he also received the honorary degree of doctor of laws in 1938. Having graduated from the Indiana Law School, he began practicing law in Shelbyville, Ind.; was prosecuting attorney of Madison County, 1906–10; member of the Indiana Senate, 1913–16; president pro tempore of State senate, 1915; United States attorney for the district of Indiana, 1920–22; elected to the United States Senate on November 8, 1932; reelected November 1933. He was for a period chairman of the Democratic State committee.

He married Marie Krug, and they have one son, William Van Nuys, who is serving in South America as an ensign in the United States Navy.

In the United States Senate he has been noted for his unswerving devotion to the finest principles of statesmanship. At the time of his death his most responsible position was that of chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to which he gave honorable, efficient, and tireless service until the day of his death. A great statesman has fallen; the Nation mourns. The hearts of the people of Indiana, who

honored and loved him, are heavy with the sorrow of a great loss.

Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and which I ask to have read and considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 245) was read by the legislative clerk, considered, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. FREDERICK VAN NUYS, late a Senator from the State of Indiana;

Resolved, That a committee of 10 Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator;

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will appoint the committee provided for in the second resolving clause at a later time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I would not want the occasion to pass without a word in tribute to our late colleague.

In one of his eloquent addresses the great agnostic Robert G. Ingersoll said that "Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities." Those of us who profess and believe in the faith of our fathers do not accept any such definition of life. I have never believed, and do not now believe, that the past to which Ingersoll referred as one of the "cold and barren peaks" can properly be so described. I prefer to believe in the inscription engraved over one of the entrances to the Archives Building in Washington, "What's Past is Prologue." All the past has led up to this hour; all the achievements, all the sacrifices, all the burdens, all the travail of mankind from the day of the creation until this moment have led up to our present state of human existence. I do not believe that the past constitutes a "cold and barren peak," nor do I believe that the future is such a peak.

No one has ever returned to advise mankind what the future holds; no one knows what the future has in store for any of us, as a race or as individuals; but I should be pessimistic indeed if I believed that after all the sacrifice, the loyalty, the devotion, the innate goodness of man in this world, he must journey toward a "cold and barren peak" representing his future life. I do not believe that. I do not think mankind believes it.

So, as we pay tribute today to our departed friend, we feel, as we must feel, that his toil, his energy, his industry, his honesty, his integrity, his high devotion to duty, public and private, have not led him and do not lead him into a barren, cold future. There is a greater reward than that for those who serve God and mankind.

Mr. President, in the loss of FRED VAN NUYS I feel a peculiar grief. Although on occasion we did not agree about public matters, there was an intimate relationship between him and me and between his family and mine. A more devoted,

a more charming, a more loyal, a sweeter-natured companion than Mrs. Van Nuys never blessed the life of any man. It so happened that she arrived in Arizona only yesterday on a brief visit or vacation. She had hardly reached her destination before the word of her husband's death came.

I mourn FRED VAN NUYS as a Senator. I mourn him even more as a friend. I share the sorrow that I know is felt by all his colleagues at this sudden bereavement. I am certain that all Senators, indeed, all who knew him, join in expressing deep sympathy to his family and his friends.

We will cherish his memory, and I am sure that ample reward will be received by his spirit, in the mansions not made with hands, for the contribution he has made in the service of his country, and of mankind, and of his God.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, because of illness which occasions the temporary absence of the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], who is the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, it falls upon me humbly to say a word concerning our beloved chairman.

For the 5 years it has been my privilege to serve on the Committee on the Judiciary I have come to know Senator VAN NUYS with an intimacy born of constant association. In the last 3 years of that service, throughout which he has been the chairman of the committee, we who have worked with him have found him courageous, generous, and considerate. Learned in the law, and steeped in its traditions, he adhered constantly to the principles of the law, and to the lessons gleaned in the great experience he had had in its practice, as in the Committee on the Judiciary we labored with the affairs coming before us in due course.

We mourn FRED VAN NUYS. It is with the deepest sense of personal loss that I learned of his decease, for I held him in great affection. We who have been privileged most intimately to collaborate with him realize how greatly he will be missed in committee and in the Senate, indeed our country and his State are the poorer for his passing.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I was deeply shocked this morning to learn of the sudden death of my colleague and long-time friend, FREDERICK VAN NUYS.

I have known Senator VAN NUYS for more than 40 years. I recall when he first began the practice of the law in Madison County, Ind. I remember him almost from the time of his first case, for I was an officer of the county where he practiced. He began the practice of the law in the early 1900's, and I watched him develop and grow in stature through the numerous party and public offices which he filled so effectively and well.

Senator VAN NUYS served successively as prosecuting attorney of Madison County, as a member of the Indiana State Senate, as president pro tempore of that body, and as United States attorney for the district of Indiana, before coming to the Senate of the United States. The high type of service which he rendered

here is well known and appreciated by all who had the privilege and pleasure of working with him.

Mr. President, it is difficult for one to speak at a time such as this, but I know that in the passing of FREDERICK VAN NUYS Indiana has lost a great and noble son, and the people of America have lost a capable and sincere public servant. I know that the memory of FREDERICK VAN NUYS will live in time long after we who knew him and walked these halls with him shall have gone to our final rest.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, as one of the majority members of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate I can not let this occasion pass without saying at least a word in personal tribute of my own to our friend and colleague who has suddenly passed away. I served with Senator VAN NUYS on the Committee on the Judiciary ever since I have been in the Senate, first as members together on the committee, and later I served under him after he became chairman.

Throughout the years, we have had in the Committee on the Judiciary some rather sharp differences over questions of great importance. Some of those issues arose while Senator VAN NUYS was chairman of the committee, and I wish to say that throughout the years I never saw any bitterness on his part; I never saw him, as chairman of the committee, attempt to force his own views on the other members. Always he presided in a calm, dignified, statesmanlike manner, seeking to have the committee itself function as a committee, and as such to pass upon the many important questions which came before it.

Mr. President, serving with such a man one naturally forms a deep and personal attachment for him. I count his passing this morning a personal loss. I mourn with his family and his friends.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I am sure every Senator who had any personal contact whatever with our late distinguished friend who has passed away, the Honorable FREDERICK VAN NUYS, feels a very deep sense of personal grief and loss at his untimely death.

As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which he was a most efficient and able and courteous chairman, I desire to say a brief word. As a former chairman of that committee I was associated with him for a number of years. I pay tribute not only to his ability as a lawyer, but to the high degree of courage he never failed to exemplify. On a number of issues of very great importance he took his political life in his hands, and stood with firmness for convictions which he entertained.

Personally and socially he was of a most delightful nature. It was my privilege to be in his home. I know that he had a beautiful and ideal home life. He was a party man, with many years of distinguished service in his State before he came to the Senate. At one time he was Democratic State chairman. He served with rare distinction as Federal district attorney during the Wilson administration. He came to the Senate with a ripe experience at the bar, with a high conception of public duty, and in

the chairmanship of the Committee on the Judiciary he displayed fine traits of courage, of ability, and of courtesy to every member of the committee. They will long remember his services and will enshrine his memory in their most treasured recollections.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, these are not mere formal and empty words that have been uttered here today in tribute to Senator VAN NUYS. Every one of them is true; every one of them is applicable to this great man who has passed from among us. I should not now attempt to add my inadequate tribute if it were not for the fact that throughout his service as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary I not only served with him on that committee, but also was privileged to be his seat mate here upon the floor of the Senate. I had opportunity to know intimately how his mind acted, not only upon the questions which arose in the committee, but upon the controversial issues which were precipitated upon the floor.

When in the future I shall think of FRED VAN NUYS—and I shall think of him many times—I shall think of ability and integrity, I shall think of patience and tolerance, I shall think of modesty and simplicity, I shall think of courage and conviction, I shall think of a great man who came up through the various steps of political and public life, and who measured up to all the standards of statesmanship.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect and esteem for our deceased colleague, I now move that the Senate stands in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 26, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

With the assurance of Thy Fatherly love, blessed Lord, we come to Thee in prayer. Faith in Thee gives us strength to rise above conflicting confusions into the presence of Thy guiding light. Thou dost prepare a way for the wise purpose and for the resolute endeavor and use, of helpful service for our fellowmen. Hold and shield us from the gnawing thoughts of no vision, no task accomplished, and opportunities lost; grant that our understanding may not be eclipsed by hesitation nor fear.

Heavenly Father, help us to seek those large wonders which stir men's minds and arouse them to expectancy so that our feet shall be swift to run and our hands eager to work in the service of mutual helpfulness. As we pause our memory is on the throne of our being and we rejoice in the gentleness of our mothers, the strength of our fathers, and

in the fidelity of our sons and daughters. We trust that we are truly grateful for home, its sweet influence, for its gracious restraints, and for its compulsions which are as the arms of the Lord. Holy Spirit, fill our minds with pure thoughts and our hearts with beautiful intentions and let our conceptions of duty be so strong and deep that they shall be as the voice of God. In the name of our Saviour who spake as never man spake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 245):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. FREDERICK VAN NUYS, late a Senator from the State of Indiana;

Resolved, That a committee of 10 Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator;

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased;

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

MUSTERING-OUT PAY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAY submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1543) to provide for mustering-out payments to members of the armed forces, and for other purposes, for printing under the rule.

MRS. LOUISE CALLOWAY

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts I present a privileged resolution (H. Res. 411), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Mrs. Louise Calloway, widow of Roger M. Calloway, late an employee of the House, an amount equal to 6 months' salary compensation at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death, and an additional amount not to exceed \$250 toward defraying funeral expenses of the said Roger M. Calloway.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR DIES COMMITTEE

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, many Members of the House have asked me when the resolution providing for an additional appropriation for the Dies committee would be called up. The Committee on Accounts this morning directed that a resolution be reported to the House providing for \$75,000 additional funds. If the Speaker grants

recognition tomorrow morning the resolution will be presented.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(Mr. WICKERSHAM and Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on three separate subjects: In the first to include resolutions adopted by American Legion Post, No. 15, of Lawrence, Mass.; second, to include an article by Phillip Burke; and, third, to include a radio address made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the majority leader of the House, over Station WNAC on January 5, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to insert therein two short editorials.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered recently by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein two letters.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from a distinguished resident of my district.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I received a V-mail letter from a soldier in Italy, a resident of my congressional district in North Carolina, who worked in Washington for 5 or 6 years and cast several absentee ballots in the State of North Carolina while he was employed here at the Capital. I should like to read one paragraph of this V-mail letter:

Tell your fellow Members there to get together and pass a suitable soldiers' vote bill. Quite a few of us would like to have a hand in the coming election, but the voting should be made simple and easy, because the average soldier does not have the time or patience to cut through a lot of red tape.

Corp. KERMIT A. COWAN,
Company C, Seven Hundred and
Ninety-fourth R. T. N., A. P. O. 400,
Care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Speaker, the State of North Carolina has a most liberal absentee voting law for men and women in the services. Yet this soldier knows by experience it is not sufficient. The Worley bill will afford just what he asks for.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on tomorrow, Calendar Wednesday, may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SOLDIERS' ABSENTEE VOTING BILL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] let me say that if the bill passes which we have reported from the Committee on the Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, these men in the armed forces will get to vote for everything from President to constable, and can do their own voting without being harrassed by a lot of political commissars running around trying to tell them how to do it.

We have no right to set aside the Constitution as the Green-Lucas or the Worley bills provide.

Justice Davis of the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion handed down shortly after the Civil War, said:

The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism.

If you want to destroy the Constitution of the United States, the Lucas-Worley bill will help you do it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, some of the Members have prepared and are circulating a pledge designed to take the first step to compel a record vote on the Worley bill. We will ask for the yeas and nays when the previous question is moved in the House on the adoption of the rule on the soldier-vote bill, and we will then vote "nay" so that, in the event the previous question is defeated, the gentleman from Texas, Chairman WORLEY, can then move to amend the rule to insure a separate record vote on the Worley bill, H. R. 3982.

Thirty Members signed such a pledge last evening, and many more are signing today. Members of the armed forces

can thereafter tell by this early roll-call vote on the previous question which Members of this House genuinely favored a uniform Federal ballot as the surest method of giving the vote to those who fight our battles all over the world.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a brief article from the Highland Recorder, on the subject of investment in the markets.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON]?

There was no objection.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Mississippi, may I say that the bill which has been reported by the elections committee will give a right to vote only to the soldiers who live in those States that take appropriate action to amend their election laws and get the ballots over to the soldiers in time for them to vote.

The Worley bill will not only give the theoretical right to vote to the soldier but it will give him the opportunity to vote, and it is the only method by which an opportunity to vote will be given. My mail from constituents and servicemen convinces me that this is one of the most burning public questions before the House. America is looking to the Congress to see whether or not we are going to use the Constitution of the United States as an instrument to frustrate the opportunity of our servicemen to cast their ballots.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

SIMPLIFIED TAX RETURNS

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, the question of simplification of income-tax returns needs the attention of Congress. On yesterday I placed in the RECORD, page A352, a letter from one of my constituents who has worked out a simplified method that I think should have the attention of the House. I trust the members of the Ways and Means Committee will take time to look it over. I am not sure that it is the solution, but, at least, it is a suggestion toward getting some simplification.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. I may say to the gentleman that the distinguished Member from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] intro-

duced a tax bill on yesterday that I think very well answers the question.

Mr. ARENDS. I am very glad to hear that.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include certain correspondence on the oil situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made yesterday on the pending bill and to include therein certain quotations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I see by the press that Wendell Willkie made a statement that he would not wish to be elected President unless all the members of the armed services have the chance to exercise the elective franchise, and he does not believe it is possible as a practicable matter to do this under State statutes.

It is now time for other Presidential candidates, to inform the public as to whether they favor the enactment of a genuine soldiers' vote bill, such as the Worley-Green-Lucas bill, or the innocuous and spurious Rankin-Eastland bill.

Also, the soldiers, sailors, and marines will want to know and they will remember in the future, how each Member of Congress votes as between the genuine and the counterfeit.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that Mr. Willkie used the "power-trust method" of control. He is not used to elections at all. He reaches down and controls by the "power-trust method." That is the way he hornswoggled the Republican Convention into nominating him for President in 1940.

Mr. EBERHARTER. At least he is in favor of a genuine soldiers' vote bill, and not a spurious, counterfeit measure.

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Mr. RANKIN. I am sure the gentleman is not going to follow Mr. Willkie and the Power Trust.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

SIMPLIFIED TAX RETURNS

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the people throughout the country are greatly distressed since they have received the Federal income-tax forms, which are the most complicated and confusing tax forms that have been issued from the Treasury Department. The average citizen cannot know anything whatever about that complicated instrument without securing expert legal advice on the subject, and in many instances the legal advice is inadequate to lend material assistance to the taxpayer. These returns must be simplified. They must be made simple and easy of preparation, so that the average citizen may, upon receipt of the form, make out his own tax return, file it, and pay his taxes. The tax return which has been submitted to the taxpayers of this Nation are so complicated, confusing, and ridiculous that even the so-called tax experts are confused over them.

It is a sad commentary for the Members of Congress to know that the Treasury Department of our Government would issue such a confusing form upon which these tax returns must be made. From the forms submitted it appears as if those in the Treasury Department have attempted to make the present form both confusing and complicated and impossible of understanding and interpretation. If the Treasury Department is incapable of preparing a simplified and understandable income-tax return form, then those in charge should step aside and let someone do this job who knows how, and who will handle this matter in a common-sense manner, having regard for the taxpayers of our country.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. GILCHRIST addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]?

There was no objection.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I have just received from the Secretary of State of Arizona copy of a proposed bill to be laid before an extra session of my State, if and when such a session is called. This proposed bill would change the date of our primary elections and such other proper, necessary, accompanying changes during the war. I cite this merely to show the interest of the people of Arizona officially as well as my own personally. Many persons in Arizona have written me earnestly concerning the soldier vote.

My people are extremely anxious that the privilege of voting be made possible and extended in a practical way to every member of the armed forces. This move at home is an evidence of a desire to cooperate on the part of my State with the Federal Government in making the soldier ballot a possibility and effective.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. May I say to the gentleman that I agree with the statement he has made. My people in Montana feel the same way about the matter of the soldiers voting as the people in Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I think it is a matter of cooperation between the States and the Federal Government to make it possible and effective. One of the several soldier-vote bills introduced recently, the revised Worley bill, is designed to encourage and facilitate such cooperation. That legislation would enable soldiers from such States as have cooperated to vote the full local, State, and Federal ballot. The Worley bill as law would furnish our soldiers a "short ballot," which is all that Congress may furnish—only in those few cases, if any, where a State has not made the necessary provisions as my State plans.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein copy of a law of May 9, 1919, passed by the Legislature of Texas on the question of soldiers, sailors, and marines voting without the necessity of paying a poll tax.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON]?

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I concur in the statement just made by my distinguished colleague from Arizona. I assume every Member of this House is in favor of the soldiers, sailors, and marines voting. It seems to me now to be largely a question of method and procedure.

I happened to have been speaker of the Texas House of Representatives in 1919 when President Wilson sent word to Texas and all the States that men in the armed services should vote. There was a special session of the Legislature of Texas called by Governor Hobby, which convened on May 5, 1919, and was in session 4 days. A bill was passed unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Texas, becoming law on May 9, 1919, permitting every honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of World War No. 1 who had a legal residence in Texas to vote without having paid the poll tax then required by the laws of the State of Texas. I might add that pursuant to that law the soldiers, sailors, and marines of World War No. 1 did vote in Texas for the years 1919 and 1920 without the payment of a poll tax and, so far as I know, the constitutionality of that act was never questioned.

This is no time to get technical. This is no time to impose restrictions and make procedure so cumbersome that it will deprive the soldiers of their right and privilege of voting. Let every Member read the statements of the Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy in the report. Someone well said, "the right to vote follows the flag." I am actively supporting the Lucas-Worley bill. I am placing the Texas law in the Appendix of the RECORD, and I think every Member, and especially those from poll-tax States, will find it interesting and informative.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from one of my constituents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. ELLIOTT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks

in the RECORD and include therein a letter from a soldier.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from a local church paper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SIMPLIFICATION OF TAX RETURNS

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday there was brought to the attention of all Members of Congress the program introduced by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] seeking to secure a simplification of the present tax laws as well as a simplification of the present tax returns.

I am hearing, as I know every other Member must be hearing, from people in all walks of life. Those who have to make out the short forms are complaining that the forms do not give them an opportunity to tell about their incomes and to claim their exemptions. Those who have to make out the longer forms cannot possibly do it themselves. The result is that we find that an entirely new group is growing up in the United States, that of specialists in making out Federal tax returns. It has got so that no lawyer feels capable of making out a return for a client any more. I hope the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] will receive the earnest support of every Member of Congress in his effort. It is the duty of this Congress to initiate a study of our tax problems at once. Thereafter, at the earliest possible date, such legislation should be enacted as is necessary to simplify our tax structure. One result to be sought is the preparation of a tax return which the ordinary taxpayer can make out without the aid of a lawyer or accountant and which permits him to set forth accurately all of the figures which relate to a proper return of his income.

SOLDIERS VOTING

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, good government begins at home. The closer we can keep the Government to the people and keep officials responsible to the electorate the better the type of government.

The Worley-Lucas bill being sponsored by the administration merely gives the

military personnel a one-third of the ballot. It gives them the right to vote for just those men who want to live in Washington. To me this is repulsive. I am surprised that the New Deal supporters on the floor of this House seem determined to prevent the soldier from having a 100-percent ballot, and I mean by that the right to vote for his own county officials, the State officials, and constitutional amendments in his own State. Certainly he should have this right if we are to continue to have good government at home.

Is it possible that the administration wants to control the Federal voting and ballot through a commission so as to manipulate some of the results? Can anyone tell me why they feel the soldiers should not have the right to vote for his neighbors, friends, and the folks in his own county and State?

A number of States are now having a special session of their legislatures in order to make some minor adjustments in the law which will make it easier for the soldiers to vote. Nebraska, my State, can do this easily with a short session of our unicameral legislature.

We hear the excuse that it will be impossible to get the ballots sent overseas. That, of course, is not true. We have ample airplanes and pilots who can facilitate the transportation of these ballots.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that when this House adopts a voting measure that the people of the country will want our military personnel to have the right to vote for the county and State and Federal offices with a ballot which will be accepted and constitutional in his home State. We should adopt nothing short of a full ballot if we are to continue good government at home.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is very important for everyone in this House to understand that the Worley bill contains every provision for a State ballot that is contained in the so-called committee bill, with improvements, and that there is offered also in the Worley bill an additional opportunity to vote only if the soldiers do not vote their State ballots. If they vote their State ballots, their so-called Federal ballots are invalidated. It ought to be clearly understood by every Member of the House that every encouragement to the voting of State ballots is provided for in title II of the Worley bill.

SIMPLIFICATION OF TAX STRUCTURE

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, the Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means are just as eager as any other member of the committee or this House to seek a simplification of our tax structure. It is the purpose of the chairman of that committee to commence work on such a program at the earliest possible date.

I may say, incidentally, that on February 1, 1943, I proposed a simplification program which included a simple pay-as-you-go plan. That plan was adopted by the House but turned down by the Senate, and the House then ratified the complex Senate pay-as-you-go plan.

Nearly a year ago I said that if we adopted a simple pay-as-you-go plan, it could be followed by a unification of the rates and a plan that would eliminate the necessity for the filing of at least 30,000,000 income-tax returns. I can assure the House that tax simplification will be the first job to be tackled by our committee this year.

THE SOLDIER-VOTE BILL

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Elections, may I say that all of us know there never has been any intention on the part of those who back the Federal ballot, the War Ballot Commission bill, to give the soldiers a chance to vote a complete ballot. The Worley bill is only the "come-on." It is the reception room of the main auditorium, because the bill that is being considered in the Senate and the fight that is being made against our committee bill amending S. 1285 is the excuse that the Army and Navy cannot transport the ballots. If the committee bill fails the Worley bill will give place to the vicious Senate bill. They propose to hold the elections early in the military camps in the States and overseas, and foist this deception of a ballot upon the soldiers and prevent them from voting the whole ballot.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of asking when the rule on the Rankin bill, which was reported out last Friday, will be presented to the House. Unless that rule, which is a wide-open rule, so the House can do what it wishes on the bill, is presented to the House today, it will be impossible to bring it up unless we suspend the rules tomorrow. The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader, announced to the House, in absolute good faith, I know, that he proposed as far as it was in his ability to bring up the Ran-

kin bill when the pending U. N. R. R. A. bill was disposed of, which will probably be today. May I ask the majority leader if he will use his influence to have that rule presented so that we can bring up the Rankin bill for consideration tomorrow under an open rule. I think it is only fair to the House that, after having all these promises given and after the Committee on Rules has reported a rule that no one Member, the chairman or anybody else, should carry the rule around in his pocket to be called up at his own convenience, and thus hold up this important legislation.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 9]

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Baldwin, Md. | Jackson | Rockwell |
| Bell | Jennings | Schuetz |
| Capozzoli | Jones | Schwabe |
| Dirksen | Kieberg | Scrivner |
| Fitzpatrick | Luce | Sheridan |
| Ford | McKenzie | Treadway |
| Gamble | Magnuson | Weiss |
| Granger | Morrison, La. | Wene |
| Halleck | Norton | West |
| Harness, Ind. | O'Leary | Wigglesworth |
| Herter | Outland | Winter |
| Hobbs | Ploeser | Zimmerman |
| Holmes, Mass. | Ramspeck | |

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. No business can be transacted yet; a quorum has not been developed.

On this roll call 390 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

TIME WITHIN WHICH RULE MUST BE FILED AFTER ADOPTION BY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Mississippi rise?

Mr. RANKIN. To propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, on day before yesterday the Committee on Rules voted, I understand unanimously, to report to the House a rule on the soldiers' vote bill, S. 1285. This rule has not been reported to the House.

My parliamentary inquiry is whether if the chairman of the Committee on Rules declines further, or delays further, to report this rule to the House so we may proceed with this legislation, some other member of the Committee on Rules may do so without a resolution.

I may say to the Chair that it is my definite understanding that unless the chairman of the Committee on Rules does report it, a motion will be in order under the privilege of the House to require the resolution to be brought to the

floor of the House, but what I am trying to find out is whether or not some other member of the committee would have the right to report this rule and let us proceed with the legislation.

The SPEAKER. The rule provides that the Committee on Rules shall present to the House reports concerning joint resolutions and other business within 3 legislative days of the time when ordered reported by the committee.

The Chair does not feel it necessary at this time to answer the parliamentary inquiry further because the Chair believes that action will provide the answer.

Mr. RANKIN. I hope so.

Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I did not get the significance of the Chair's statement that action will provide the answer. Does that mean that the rule will be reported?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not feel obliged to answer the parliamentary inquiry further at this time. If the rule were not filed at the end of the third day another situation would be presented.

Mr. RANKIN. Then, as I understand it, if the rule is not reported within 3 days after it is ordered reported by the Committee on Rules some other member of the committee would have the right to report it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not feel called upon to answer that parliamentary inquiry at this time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Does the fact that the rule has not been filed mean that a new practice has been inaugurated of carrying rules around in somebody's pocket?

The SPEAKER. The Chair knows nothing about any practice being established, and recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM].

PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House Joint Resolution 192, to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation organization.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House Joint Resolution 192, to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation organization, with Mr. O'NEAL in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Section 1 of the bill is still open for amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Ohio: On page 13 strike out all beginning with the word "article" in line 19 down to and including the word "vote" in line 8 on page 14.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and to proceed for 4 additional minutes.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York reserves a point of order on the amendment.

The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his own remarks and to proceed for 4 additional minutes. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 9 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, article VIII should be stricken from this resolution. It is an anomalous provision and wholly unconstitutional.

I do not believe the writers of the Constitution intended that the President should in the exercise of his duties in carrying out the foreign policies of this Nation have the authority to bind it to an undertaking such as this resolution proposes. Except in the prevailing atmosphere of dissolute spending it is unlikely any Chief Executive of the United States would have attempted to do such a thing.

Section a of article VIII provides:

Amendments involving new obligations for member governments shall require the approval of the Council by a two-thirds vote and shall take effect for each member government on acceptance by it.

This means that the President could, without any authority from Congress sign an agreement with the other nations which would bind the United States to further undertakings than those involved in the present resolution, relief and rehabilitation. What those obligations might be no one can tell. One can, however, have some idea by looking at the agreement which the President signed for pooling our oil resources with those of other nations, which action was based on the so-called master agreements, which in turn are based on the Lend-Lease Act. I do not believe the President should be given specific legislative authority to do what this provision would allow him to do. Furthermore I think it is wrong to give legislative sanction to his signing the agreement which would bind us to this program. The cry of the country already is that the Executive has too much power. This would add greatly to the power which he already holds. It would reduce still further what power is left to the Congress.

Sections b and c would distinctly vest in the international body the power to actually amend the law which we are now asked to pass, this House Joint Resolution 192. Article b reads as follows:

Amendments involving modification of article III or article IV shall take effect on adoption by the council by a two-thirds vote,

including the votes of all the members of the central committee.

Under this provision articles III and IV could be amended without even the consent of the Chief Executive as well as the Congress. It should be noted that our member on the Council and the central committee would be a part of the international organization. He would not be a part of our governmental structure.

Section c of article VIII provides:

Other amendments shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote.

Here not even the vote of our representative on the Council would be required for effectuating amendments to this law we are now in the act of passing. Only a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council would be required. And what might these other amendments be? Who knows? In the psychology of rapidly expanding Presidential and diminishing congressional power, and with the ever-increasing concern by the forces now in control of our Government for the welfare of other nations at the expense of our own, which now prevails, the term "other amendments," as well as the other provisions in article VIII could and likely would operate to fan the flames which are now burning out our Constitution, if not our very sovereignty as well.

I have already pointed out that the passage of this resolution, and particularly article VIII contained in it, would establish a dangerous precedent, that this could be used to force through Congress the passage of laws to establish a united and associated nations stabilization fund and an international bank for reconstruction and development as is being proposed by the administration. I should like to repeat that there are strong indications that the administration intends to sign with the other nations for the establishment of these two agencies and then come to Congress for appropriations to carry out those schemes just as he has done in the case of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation agreement and procedure. I am warning the Congress and country of the dangers of these international monetary proposals. Our people would never consent to their going through if they understood them.

The United States has the enviable record of never having defaulted on any of its international agreements. But the administration in power is now in the process of engaging the United States in international commitments which our Nation may not be able to fulfill. There is, after all, a limit to what the American people can do and will do. We should take timely warning of this.

Mr. BLOOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BLOOM. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to page 14, lines 1 and 2, which state, "and shall take effect for each member-government on the acceptance by it." Nothing can take effect until that member-government, any of the 44 member-governments that

have signed this agreement, has accepted it; nothing can take effect until the member governments agree to it, which answers the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Tell the Congress what the term "member government" in subsection a of article VIII means.

Mr. BLOOM. Well, "member government" is the President and the Congress of the United States. That is the Government.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman says the term includes the Congress of the United States?

Mr. BLOOM. It has got to be accepted by the President.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Let us be clear. Do not try to equivocate. Does this mean the President alone or does this mean the President and the Congress or does it mean the Congress alone? Let us have a definite answer.

Mr. BLOOM. The Congress has to appropriate, that is right.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I am not talking about the appropriation at all. I am talking about the meaning of the term "member government" in subsection a of article VIII.

Mr. BLOOM. The President of the United States must agree to this, and sign it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman means to say that the term "member government" refers specifically to the President of the United States and to no one else?

Mr. BLOOM. No, no.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. To whom does it refer?

Mr. BLOOM. Our constitutional government, the constitutional processes of our Government. It has got to be accepted that way, whatever the constitutional processes will be. That is the way it has got to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this is an important question, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is equivocating. I want to state to the House, and settle once and for all, that this means the President of the United States exclusively. That is written into this bill. If you will refer to page 1 of this bill, you will note this language:

Resolved—

And so forth—

In the working of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration established by an agreement concluded by the United Nations and associated governments on November 9, 1943.

Established by the United Nations and associated governments, as this language applies to the United States, can mean only that the President was considered as representing the United States with absolute power to bind the United States

to the agreement. So that the term "member government" in subsection "a" of article VIII means, in effect, the President of the United States, and it does not include the Congress.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. On page 14 it says that, "Other amendments shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote." Among those other amendments is article V, which maintains our constitutional rights.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Certainly.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. So that article V, which maintains our constitutional rights, can be voted down and voted out by the Council by a two-thirds vote without the consent of the United States?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. This resolution provides for international legislation, and therefore partakes of a superstate.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. They can lift our constitutional rights right out without our consent.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the question raised by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] was thoroughly discussed and considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I have here an excerpt from that testimony. There is quite a bit of it. It is in the published hearings.

Dean Acheson was questioned closely with reference to this very matter. The language that is desired to be stricken by the amendment, article VIII, was inserted not to give more power but to reserve more power to our Government. As Mr. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, who knows more about what is contained in that agreement than anyone else and who is thoroughly familiar with it, said, that provision, article VIII, was specifically inserted in the agreement in order to make it clear that U. N. R. R. A., which is a service agency for the administration of such relief measures as the Government may choose to provide for the liberated areas should not in exercising its functions as such service agency impose any new obligations on the member-governments without going through the appropriate constitutional processes of such governments. In other words, this is a limitation and a restriction simply to call attention to what had already been written in there that the duly constituted processes and authorities of the Government should determine any changes to be made. That was written into the agreement after consultation with our committee and with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in order to safeguard that very thing, the sovereignty and independence of our Government.

Mr. Chairman, the truth is that we cannot change here the terms of the agreement by a vote of Congress, and this amendment would be futile if it were

adopted because you cannot change the agreement of 44 countries. The text of the agreement is set forth in the resolution for information only.

I am going to ask the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to withdraw the point of order so we can have a vote on this amendment, which is not necessary, because nothing can be done until the Congress authorizes an appropriation, and, as stated by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] yesterday the Appropriations Committee can put any limitation it wants and that committee will do it; so the amendment is futile; you cannot change by this amendment the agreement of 44 countries, and I sincerely hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order and ask for a vote.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, may I remind the Members of the House what has just been said? This amendment is absolutely futile. It would be just as impossible for Congress to amend the fact that a certain document, which I presume is now in the archives of the Secretary of State, signed by 44 nations, does have in it an article VIII as it would be for the Congress at this time to pass an amendment changing the words of the Declaration of Independence or the almanac or striking out certain letters in the dictionary. It is impossible for the House to change the fact that this international agreement has article VIII in it, and that is what the amendment attempts to do.

As to the substance of article VIII, the way in which the 44 nations have agreed that the agreement they have made can be amended, this has been thoroughly discussed during general debate and under the 5-minute rule. It has been pointed out that no change affecting the rights of our Government or the obligations of our Government can be made without the approval of our Government through its constitutional processes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. LEMKE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I should like to see if we cannot agree upon some limitation of time for debate on section 1. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on section 1 and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour.

Mr. GEARHART. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour.

The question was taken; and, the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 75, noes 28. So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GEARHART. Is the 10 minutes that was granted the gentleman from North Dakota before the limitation was placed on debate included within the hour?

The CHAIRMAN. It is not included within the 1-hour limitation.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said about our not being able to change or amend this resolution because 44 nations have agreed to it. We can, however, preserve our own self-respect and the integrity of our own Government, and it is about time, if agreements have been made without congressional or constitutional sanction, that we serve notice on these nations and on the world that such agreements are not binding upon the United States of America.

The truth is, the 44 nations that we are told agreed to the provisions of this resolution have not unqualifiedly agreed. Six of these 44 nations are already objecting to the amount that their governments are supposed to contribute, while 14 of them have signed the agreement with reservations to the effect that they could not enter into a binding agreement without legislative approval or sanction from their own governments.

After listening for 3 days to the debate on this resolution I have been forced to the conclusion that I cannot conscientiously vote for it and be intellectually honest with myself. We took an official oath when we were sworn in as Members of Congress that we would uphold the Constitution against all enemies, foreign or domestic. I believe this resolution to be unconstitutional, and I intend to keep my oath to uphold the Constitution.

I cannot accept the theory that the Constitution can be forgotten when it serves our purpose. I cannot accept the sentiment expressed here that the Senate is to pass upon the constitutionality for us. It is true that the Senators also took the oath, but that does not authorize you to violate the oath you took. If you believe that this resolution is unconstitutional, it is your duty to oppose it and not try to get around the Constitution by camouflaging it.

I agree with you that all agreements are not treaties, but, all treaties are agreements. The difference between an agreement—a contract—and a treaty is this. An agreement may be made between individuals and corporations or between individuals and corporations on one side and nations on another. Those are contracts and agreements. But, all agreements, no matter by what name you call them, made between sovereign nations are treaties and must under the Constitution, until we change it, be approved by two-thirds of the Senate present and voting.

Let us not insult our own intelligence by saying this is not a treaty, but an Executive order. An Executive order

can only be made pursuant to the Constitution and the laws under the Constitution. An Executive order is not an agreement. It is an edict by the Chief Executive authorized by the law and permitted under the provisions of the Constitution.

We are told by the distinguished gentleman from Texas that the Foreign Relations Committee has determined the constitutional question. I am sorry, but the Foreign Relations Committee cannot assume responsibility for my oath of office to uphold the Constitution. I am responsible only to my own conscience and not to the desires or the momentary impulses of the Committee on Foreign Relations. They, too, took an oath of office to uphold the Constitution and they may satisfy themselves with a peculiar kind of reasoning that this resolution is constitutional.

I say deliberately that not only the executive branch of our Government, but we, the legislative, as well as the judiciary branch are out of step with public sentiment and public opinion. The people demand that all three branches of their Government once more respect the Constitution. We all know that in time of war the military arm must have full and complete control of military operations, but a declaration of war does not abolish Congress nor abrogate the Nation's laws. It does not set aside the Constitution.

I repeat that in recent years all three branches of our Government have flaunted the Constitution. We have attempted through legislative enactment and through Executive and administrative orders and directives to impose upon our people unconstitutional restrictions and requirements. We are about to do it again.

I am further opposed to this resolution because it gives another blank check of \$1,350,000,000 to the Executive. A blank check with which to create an international W. P. A. Nearly every Member on this floor has given lip service to the effect that we have issued too many blank checks, that we had too many alphabetical set-ups like the O. P. A. and others that have not only not helped the war effort but hampered it. The people have taken us at our word and have repudiated this system in recent elections, and yet here we are now about to create an international W. P. A.

Again we are called upon to pay 60 percent of the amount to be spent by this international W. P. A., while the other 44 nations are to pay only 40 percent, and this includes Great Britain, who controls one-fourth of the world's territory, as well as Russia.

There is no necessity for such a set-up. We are all for feeding and taking care of the starving, but this can best be accomplished through the International Red Cross and through the Army itself; and if you want an alphabetical set-up, then through lend-lease. Why create a new set-up? It is no excuse to say that the International Red Cross nor the Army do not wish to do it. That is not for them to say. That is the prerogative of Congress and the Executive.

We are not only for feeding the hungry in Italy who opposed us—one of the Axis that caved in—but we would feed, by force if necessary, the 3,000,000 starving children of France, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and others that, for some unknown reason, we are standing by and permitting to die from starvation.

However, let us remember that, whatever we do, charity begins at home. I note that the Senate has nipped off another \$100 from the mustering-out pay of our discharged veterans. Billions for foreign people, but \$200 for the discharged veterans. That will, unless you are careful, become the slogan of this Congress.

We have about reached the limit of our financing other nations. When this war ends our Government will owe over \$300,000,000,000. We, 135,000,000, possessing less than 10 percent of the world's resources, will owe more than all the other nations together—more than the over 2,000,000,000 that possess 90 percent of the world's resources.

I cannot accept the erroneous theory that if we keep our factories running at full blast for other nations—exhausting our own resources—will bring permanent prosperity. It will bring poverty, death, and destruction. You cannot eat your cake and still have it. That is as true in national affairs as in personal affairs. You cannot give away your wealth and still possess it. Thus we see, in place of being the richest Nation on the earth if the test is that of indebtedness, we are the poorest Nation on earth.

Again our tax burden is greater than that of any other nation. The per capita tax in the United States, including Federal, State, and local, is \$357, as against Great Britain's \$291. We have gone the limit in taxation and bond drives. Let us not wreck the Nation by creating international W. P. A. organizations.

I know that these sentiments are pro-American. Why should not we be pro-American. Churchill is pro-British, Stalin is certainly pro-Russian with a vengeance, Chiang Kai-shek is pro-Chinese. Permit me to assure you that our soldiers and veterans are pro-American with a vengeance. That sentiment is burned deep in the heart, the soul, and the conscience of every true American.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would be much more concerned with respect to the magnitude of the amount referred to in this bill, and with respect to our contribution to the cause of relief and rehabilitation, were it not for the facts, namely:

First. This is a relief and rehabilitation measure to authorize—not to appropriate.

Second. Before one cent is contributed it must be appropriated. Before one cent is expended the expenditure of that one cent will have to be justified else the Appropriations Committee will not appropriate one penny.

Third. As an authorization bill the constitutionality of the act is not an issue; and were it, that question is not involved now.

Fourth. This is not a blank check—obviously.

Fifth. One billion three hundred and fifty millions is the total limitation which may never be reached, and cannot be exceeded under this act.

It never will be reached unless the reason therefor can be justified, and if so justified we would be slackers not to do our part to save the world, post-war—for relief and rehabilitation.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, if I am correct in my understanding of the joint resolution we now have under consideration, its purpose is to set up an international organization to dispense relief in the countries which have been or hereafter will be liberated by Allied military might.

If that is the purpose—and, I think, all will agree that it is—the legislation, it would seem, is entirely unnecessary.

Already Allied arms have liberated Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli, Sicily, and the southern part of Italy.

In all of these liberated countries, relief is now being efficiently administered in accordance with local necessities—this under legislation already enacted and with funds already appropriated.

If the legislation is entirely unnecessary, then, why the legislation? This, indeed, is a pertinent inquiry.

The answer is manifest, or, should be, to anyone who has followed the trend of events these last few years.

It is legislative precedents that the proponents of the joint resolution are seeking—not all of the proponents, for, most of them, are still among the uninitiated, still thinking in terms of relief, still pursuing that humanitarian impulse so commendable in all human beings.

Precedents! What precedents? Ah, therein lies the rub.

One is the Panamanian Compact, negotiated by the President, not submitted to the Senate.

Another is this U. N. R. R. A. international concord of 44 nations, the joint resolution now under consideration, negotiated by the President, not submitted to the Senate.

The first has already been approved by the Congress in a joint resolution which ignored the plain mandate of section 2 of article II of the Constitution.

That is now a precedent.

When the joint resolution under consideration is passed, the Constitution will have been again bypassed, a second precedent will have been established.

Another international understanding will have been unconstitutionally assented to by the Congress, every Member of which has taken a solemn oath to uphold not only the Constitution as an entirety but every part and portion thereof, including section 2 of article II.

With these two precedents—and a few more, perhaps—the foundation will have been firmly laid for the great triumph over constitutionalism—the submission to the Congress of the great treaty of

peace in the form of a joint resolution—a treaty negotiated by one man, not by the Chief Executive by and with the advice and consent of the Senate but by the totalitarian action of the President alone, the Constitution notwithstanding.

Mark my words! That, colleagues, is my prediction of that which is being planned for us. That, sirs, is the unhappy implication of this day's proceedings. Watch, gentlemen, for the great treaty of peace, for, indeed, it will be one that will represent the will and desire and overweening ambitions of but one man—the President of the United States.

This is totalitarianism on the march.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Ohio) there were—ayes 24, noes 78.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUSBEY: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$1,000,000,000 in the aggregate, as the Congress of the United States may determine from time to time to be appropriated, and such sums to be used for relief among the populations of areas liberated by the armed forces of the United Nations. Such sums shall be administered solely by the American Red Cross, using the facilities of their international organization.

"Sec. 2. The American Red Cross shall submit to Congress quarterly reports of expenditures made under any such appropriations.

"Sec. 3. Relief shall be defined as aid in furnishing food, clothing, shelter, the prevention of pestilence and recovery of health of the peoples of the liberated areas."

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Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple amendment. There has been a great deal of talk during the last 3 days in regard to how relief to the liberated countries should be administered. There has been a great deal of talk as to precedents in administering relief. I submit to the House the fact that in my estimation there is only one organization in the entire world which is qualified to administer relief on such a broad scale and only one organization that has trained, qualified personnel. I refer to the Red Cross. The American

Red Cross, through its International Red Cross and cooperating agencies, certainly are in a position to administer this fund. I have heard no serious question raised during this debate as to the need of helping these people. I am sure we all want to do everything within our power to assist the needy in these liberated countries. Therefore, our problem resolves itself into the question, What is the best agency to administer this fund?

We have plenty of precedent for my resolution, because the Seventy-seventh Congress appropriated \$85,000,000 for exactly this same purpose, namely relief in these foreign countries, to be administered, if you please, by the American Red Cross. According to the figures given to me yesterday by the American Red Cross, they have already expended \$79,000,000 of this appropriation. Approximately \$15,000,000 has been expended in England; \$13,000,000 in Russia; \$5,000,000 in China; \$11,000,000 in France; and the remainder in smaller amounts in various countries. This naturally raises the question in our minds, if the Seventy-seventh Congress appropriated \$85,000,000 for this program, why then should the Seventy-eighth Congress start off on another program to authorize appropriations for a new organization such as U. N. R. R. A.? The proponents of this resolution say, "This provides for rehabilitation as well as relief and the Red Cross only administers relief; they are not organized to take care of rehabilitation." That is true.

I maintain that rehabilitation is a program distinct and separate from relief, but there is no reason why an organization set up to take care of rehabilitation could not cooperate wherever possible and necessary with the Red Cross in their relief work. For example, the Army does an entirely different type of fighting than the Navy, nevertheless they cooperate wherever necessary to obtain their objective.

Let us do relief work under a relief organization, and rehabilitation work under a rehabilitation organization.

Under House Joint Resolution 192, which sets up the U. N. R. R. A. organization, as well as authorizing an appropriation of \$1,350,000,000, it will be necessary to recruit and train entirely new personnel to work under Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of U. N. R. R. A. Why approach this problem from such an impractical viewpoint, when the American Red Cross already has experienced, well-trained, and qualified personnel already in the field doing the relief work that is proposed under this resolution?

I regret very much that nowhere in the hearings—and I have read them very carefully—do I find a word of testimony from a representative of the American Red Cross in regard to their equipment to do this work; nor do I find a single word of testimony as to how this problem could be handled, from the greatest recognized authority in the world for handling relief, the Honorable Herbert Hoover.

Under House Joint Resolution 192 we are authorizing an appropriation of \$1,-

350,000,000 of the \$2,000,000,000 to be subscribed by the various United Nations capable of paying their assessments. I am very much afraid that under this plan many of the nations which might be entitled to relief under U. N. R. R. A. will feel that they did not receive their fair share, and in return the United States of America will be blamed.

I believe it far better that the Congress appropriate the entire amount and keep it under our supervision to distribute as we think best than vote to create an agency such as U. N. R. R. A.

Mr. Chairman, in the interests of humanity and the welfare of the starving and needy peoples of the world, I sincerely trust the House will adopt my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I arise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois to House Joint Resolution 192 now before us. This is a very direct and simple amendment. It authorizes the Congress from time to time to vote such sums as it may deem necessary but not to exceed in all \$1,000,000,000, for the relief of needy people in the war-stricken areas, and to place the sums so voted in the hands of the Red Cross to be distributed by it. This plan could be easily administered.

Almost every man, woman, and child in the Nation knows about the Red Cross and the efficient services it has rendered through the years to needy people in our own country and throughout the world. In my opinion it is the greatest humanitarian organization ever created by man. It has brought relief to more needy people than any other organization created in the history of the world. It may be very well called the mother of charity, and the greatest handmaid of religion. No other organization has had as much experience or greater success, or is more free from graft in administering to the needy of our own country and the world. The American people and people everywhere have faith in this great humanitarian organization. It cooperates with other great humanitarian and philanthropic relief organizations. It is free from politics and selfish interests. It has but one purpose and that is to aid the needy and distressed without regard to race, creed, color, or politics. It has a personnel made up of able, competent, experienced men and women of proven character and ability in this special kind of service. If the bond and tax money of the American people is to be used for this high and noble purpose, what an inspiration it would be to them to know that the Congress has charged this great institution to administer these funds. It will not be the first time that the Red Cross has been called upon to distribute relief to needy people in many parts of the world, but I am afraid the New Deal administration will not accept this amendment. They have been now for days, with whip and spur, trying to force through the Congress House Joint Resolution 192 without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i."

WHAT IS HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 192?

This resolution, as submitted to the House by the Foreign Relations Committee headed by the gentleman from New York [Representative SOL BLOOM], contains 15 printed pages, and it undertakes to have the Congress approve the action taken by 44 nations on November 9, 1943. The President appointed representatives for the United States, and 43 other nations did likewise. They met and agreed to this plan and to form a Council and a Central Committee to carry out the plan. The Council is made up of 44 members, 1 from each of the 44 nations. The Central Committee is made up of 4 members, 1 each from China, Russia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and the United States, and the person in charge is the Director General. Two billion dollars is to be expended. The United States is pledged to contribute one billion three hundred and fifty million of this two billion. This gives the President a blank check for this sum. The United States has but one vote on the Council, the United Kingdom of Great Britain has one vote, and then each of her five daughters on the Council, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, India, and the Union of South Africa, has one vote each on the Council, and so does Ethiopia, Haiti, Costa Rica, Iceland, Egypt, and many other small countries. A majority vote, and in some cases a two-thirds vote, controls as to many of the acts of this Council. We have 1 of the 44 votes on the Council. We have one vote, as has China, Russia, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain on the Central Committee, and a majority vote and sometimes a two-thirds vote controls, except if we should be dissatisfied with the Director General, we could not get rid of him unless China, Russia, and Great Britain should join us—it must be unanimous.

This Director General with his extraordinary powers to appoint Deputy Directors General, specialists and other officeholders throughout the world might be entirely satisfactory to China, or to Russia, or to Great Britain, or all of them, but we could not remove him and would have to continue to foot a large part of the bill unless all three of these other nations agreed with us. These other 43 nations, I am advised by a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and others, have promised to pay six hundred and fifty million to this fund, and I am also advised that 6 of these nations have definitely stated that they would not pay anything, and 14 others have signed this agreement with the reservation that this agreement must be approved by their respective governments. Of course, many of these nations will not pay anything, and our Uncle Sam with only 1 vote out of 44 on the Council, and 1 vote out of 4 on the Central Committee, will pay from 60 to 75 percent of the expense of this undertaking. These delegates from the 44 nations that established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—U. N. R. R. A.—and committed our country to this world-wide program, completely ignored our Constitution and the Congress. We have been

told that we would not be obligated for more than one billion three hundred and fifty million, but we accept this statement from the Administration with a grain of salt. There is no time limit fixed for this glorified world-wide W. P. A. If we do become involved with these 43 other Nations and the New Deal administration is continued in power with its persistent squandering of the American people's money, additional billions will be called for and granted by the New Deal. Their great fundamental policy has been and is to tax and tax, spend and spend, and to elect and elect.

This big set-up with this large sum of money under control of ex-Governor Lehman of New York, President Roosevelt's personal and political friend, as Director General would fit nicely into the President's plan to secure a fourth term and to play world-wide, international power politics. How many loyal new dealers will receive fat jobs under this political set-up? How much of this relief money will be used to aid one faction or another in the various countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa in securing or compelling submission to the will of our ambitious President, or in the fight for control of continental Europe between Russia and Great Britain after the war? Will they say to the needy factions or people of the various countries—"fall in line with our plans or no relief" as they did with W. P. A., N. Y. A., and other relief money, to play politics and continue themselves in power in this country?

DIRECTOR GENERAL ALMOST UNLIMITED

This Director General is delegated tremendous powers under article IV of the resolution, as follows:

The Director General shall appoint such Deputy Directors General, officers, expert personnel, and staff, including field missions, and he may delegate to them such of his powers as he may deem appropriate.

Under this resolution the Director General can give authority to these Deputy Directors General in various parts of the world and clothe them with authority to appoint other officers and buy and provide facilities. It will be a world-wide organization.

Because some of us favor amendments to this resolution and carry on these activities within the Constitution of the United States and safeguard the United States and prevent the use of these funds for political purposes in this country or to interfere with the governments, the religions, and education of the peoples of the other 43 countries of the world and limit this money solely and only for the relief and rehabilitation of needy people, we likely will be accused of not being in sympathy with the principles of the Good Samaritan. I have observed two groups of philanthropists. One group out of the bigness and greatness of their hearts give unselfishly and generously of their services and their money to help needy people. The other group is ever ready to pledge the services and money of others to aid the needy and, at the same time, keep their eyes on the advantages that they themselves might receive. This latter group, under the New Deal

administration, has been busy for many years in spending the bond and tax money of the American people for political purposes and for their own selfish advantage. Philanthropy and generosity in the use of other people's money are manifest to keep themselves in power.

The records of investigation committees of the House and Senate and things occurring before our very eyes have established the attitude of this administration beyond question. In my own State of Kentucky, W. P. A., N. Y. A., and old-age-pension relief were employed in flagrant violation of law to promote the political fortunes and to continue in power New Deal officeholders, and it is little wonder that many others and myself look with suspicion on this set-up and are anxious to avoid the use of these funds to meddle in the political, religious, and educational affairs of our own country and the other countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Relief benefits should go to the needy without partiality, favoritism, or political consideration. I have in the past and shall continue to prevent favoritism, partiality, and partisanship in administering relief funds to the needy. I am supporting this amendment in the hope that it may be adopted and whatever sums we appropriate for the relief of the needy people of Europe, Asia, and Africa, such funds will be administered honestly, fairly, and with the sole purpose of aiding the needy.

We are disturbed by the language in article IV, page 10 of this resolution, which is as follows:

Foreign volunteer relief agencies may not engage in activities in any area receiving relief from the Administration—

Meaning the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—

without the consent and subject to the regulations of the Director General.

As I understand this language, the Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Polish Relief, and scores of other great philanthropic and charitable organizations cannot continue to assist in relief to these needy people in the various countries of the world until and unless Mr. Lehman, the Director General, gives them the authority to do so. This provision clearly indicates to me that this United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, that bears the initials U. N. R. R. A., proposes to dominate the relief field in all the countries of the world. This will prevent all of these relief organizations like the Red Cross from participating in this program without the consent of Mr. Lehman and his organization. If the various needy countries of the world do not step along as the U. N. R. R. A. directs they may be cut off from relief from all sources. The New Deal is running true to form here. They insist upon taking the bond and tax money of the people and make themselves the Good Samaritan. That means more power, more influence for the New Deal. But what a blow this proposal must be to these volunteer relief organizations and the millions of wonderful men and women who have been giving and desire to continue to give their services and their resources to the aid of needy people.

ARE WE DOING OUR SHARE?

It is stated in the bill that U. N. R. R. A. is to furnish food, clothing, shelter, prevent pestilence, recover the health of the people, provide for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes, aid agricultural and industrial production, and the restoration of essential services such as railroads and other transportation facilities, power, light, heat and water plants, and so on. There have been brought to this country about 600,000 refugees and according to a new board recently created by the President, there will be brought to our country perhaps a million or more refugees. There are literally millions of prisoners, exiles and refugees scattered all over the world, and tens of millions of people will come within this relief and rehabilitation program. It is not likely that our country will get any part of the relief. It is likely that nearly all of the 43 other countries will demand and receive this relief. There are those who assert that this is a small sum. It really represents \$10 for every man, woman and child, and \$45 on an average for every family in the United States. We must borrow the money to carry on this program, which will increase our national debt and our already heavy taxes. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been contributed by the churches and the people of America for relief in these same countries. President Hoover headed a great organization that proposed to feed the starving and needy children of France and other occupied countries, but President Roosevelt, bowing to the wishes of Great Britain, refused to permit this private charity to be carried on. It was said that the Germans might get part of it, on the other hand, our Government and Mr. Hoover were assured that such would not be the case.

The Congress has already voted sixty-five billions under lend-lease for aid to these countries. We have three and one-half million square miles of the earth's landed surface. The other 43 countries joining in this agreement have over 70,000,000 square miles of the earth's landed surface. We have about 135,000,000 people, the other 43 nations have nearly 2,000,000,000. We have not been niggardly in dealing with the other people of the world in relief or in our war effort. By the end of the next fiscal year, according to the statement of the President, we will have spent nearly four hundred billion for this war and our national debt will be two hundred and fifty-eight billion. The American people annually now will pay approximately \$43,000,000,000 in various kinds of Federal taxes and revenues. We have more men in our armed services than either Great Britain or China, and the administration has already agreed that we will furnish about 73 percent of the men who will make the great and bloody assault on Europe from the western front. Great Britain's budget this year is twenty and one-half billion, Russia is spending approximately fifteen billion annually, China less than five billion. We are spending more than one hundred billion. Great Britain's national debt has increased since 1938 forty-five billion, ours has increased one

hundred and forty-five billion. We are spending more than twice as much on this war as Great Britain, Russia, China, and all the Allied Nations together.

I am wondering if our Government is not overliberal in all of these matters. If this resolution is adopted, we will put up somewhere from 65 to 75 percent of the relief and rehabilitation money. We are always talking about when our boys come home. Will they come home to a bankrupt country, involved in the quarrels and disputes of nearly every other country of the world? Heavy debts are burdens on the individual, city, county, State, and Nation. They are great handicaps to opportunities. I want our country to do its full share to win the war and in helping needy people. At the same time, let us not entirely bankrupt our own country and put a burden on our returning defenders and their children, and their children's children through the next 50 to 100 years. After all, we are the sworn officers representing the people of the United States, and as such I consider it my sworn duty to help protect our own country and look out for the welfare and interests of our own people. Like Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, I feel that we are doing nothing more than right to place the welfare of our own country first.

In every congressional district in the United States there are thousands of needy widows, orphan children, and needy aged, and many of these are disabled veterans and the widows and dependents of deceased veterans. If we look around in our own congressional districts we will be surprised to see the number of people who are greatly in need of food, shelter, clothing, and medical care. When the soldier muster-out pay bill was up, many of those who are insisting on giving the full amount provided in this resolution to the needy people of other countries, vigorously fought every effort to increase the muster-out pay of our defenders to the sum voted in the Senate. That measure is now before the conference committee of the House and Senate, and I am advised that they will likely cut it a half a billion more. They will save about half enough in the muster-out pay that should go to our own defenders to pay the sum provided in this bill. The House and the Senate have passed a new tax bill. It is now before the conferees and it will raise about two billion seven hundred million. The amount provided in this resolution will take up one-half of that sum of increased taxes. However much we should like to take care of the entire world, the American people cannot carry such a burden and save our own country. If we follow the program of the administration, there will be set up a world-wide W. P. A. Its main purpose will be to glorify and give world-wide power to President Roosevelt and to promote his ambitions here and throughout the world. We must use our heads as well as our hearts. We must not forget that we are merely the servants who speak, act, and vote for the American people. We are spending their tax and bond money, not our own.

I shall vote to reduce this authorization substantially, and let us see how this money is handled. It represents the hard-earned dollars, the bond and tax money of the American people, and if it is handled honestly and efficiently and used for the purposes for which it is authorized, then we can add to that sum if necessary. I shall vote for an amendment to limit the time that this relief and rehabilitation is to be carried on. This Nation cannot do away with W. P. A. in this country and at the same time establish a world-wide W. P. A. in 43 other countries. I voted for an amendment to require that a part of this money be spent for farm products and other commodities of this country that may be used in relief. Perhaps before the year is over millions of American boys will be coming back home, producing on the farms, in the factories, shops, and mills, and our first and great concern is to provide business opportunities and jobs for them. This amendment was defeated, and if this amendment to place this money in the hands of the Red Cross and other established agencies is defeated, I shall be compelled to vote against the bill. I desire to give all relief we can afford, but the American people cannot carry indefinitely the load of the world.

Mr. DAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I believe a proper respect for this legislative body requires that we stop for a moment and take our bearings and find just where we stand. Without any disrespect to the learned members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, I believe we find ourselves at this moment in a very sorry predicament. At one of the most vital parts of this whole resolution that we are asked to adopt, they do not seem to know or agree on just what it means. Yet it is of such vital importance that it came up here upon the motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]. Now I call your attention to the fact that one of my colleagues, the gentleman from Illinois [Representative MASON], asked the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM], on last Thursday, the following question:

Mr. MASON. The text of the U. N. R. R. A. agreement as printed in the bill, regardless of whether it is a treaty or an agreement, if this resolution is passed by the Congress and adopted, then becomes a substantive part of the law and whether it is a treaty or an agreement, it is then approved by the Congress; is that not right?

Mr. BLOOM. That is right.

Then further on in the RECORD, on page 480 of the proceedings of the same day, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] again asked that same question of the gentleman from Ohio [Representative VOYTS], of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He asked the question as follows:

Mr. MASON. I want to ask the gentleman the same question that I asked the chairman of the committee. The fact that the text, you might say, of U. N. R. R. A. is incorporated in this bill, whether it is an agreement or whether it is a treaty, makes no difference, if this resolution is passed, then

does that mean that that text is adopted as part of the substantive law of this land?

And the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS], of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, replied:

In my opinion it is not.

That is just contrary to the position taken by the gentleman from New York, [Chairman BLOOM].

It is no more a part of the substantive law—

Stated the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS]—

than if the Lord's Prayer or some other document were quoted in a statute. It appears in the text; it is there, but it is not a part of the substantive law.

Where do we find ourselves today?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAY. No, I cannot; the gentleman has his own time.

We are up against this situation: The President makes what he calls an Executive agreement with 44 other nations and yet he comes to us and says: "We want you to make an appropriation so we can carry out that relief and rehabilitation program." But he does not stop there. This resolution goes beyond a mere authorization, because in the words of the chairman of this committee they put the whole contract in the resolution and make it a substantive part of the law. If it could become a substantive part of the law it becomes a part of the supreme law of the land, just like a statute or a treaty. Nevertheless, the lower House of Congress, in the consideration of this resolution, is asked to do away with the constitutional requirement which makes it necessary that all treaties which become a part of the supreme law of the land be concurred in by the Senate by a two-thirds vote.

Here is the danger in this, and I pray you to consider it: This is not international relief, this is not a war measure; this is a constitutional question, and the day will come when it will rise up to plague you. The resolution provides that the President is the only one who can sign amendments to this contract. The time will come when the President may make an amendment contrary to the wishes of Congress or the wishes of the country, an amendment going beyond mere relief and rehabilitation, and he will not come back to this body again for authority. It is a constitutional question, and raises a serious danger.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to be heard on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate was limited on the amendment and the gentleman's name does not appear on the list of those seeking recognition.

All time on this amendment has expired.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BUSBEY) there were—ayes 69, noes 91.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. BUSBEY and Mr. BLOOM.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 71, noes 123.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'CONNOR: On page 1, strike out all after the resolving clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$675,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the President for the furnishing of food, clothing, medicine, and other absolute essentials of life, to relieve starvation and suffering among individuals in those countries which have been overrun by, or have directly suffered from hostile action of, the enemies of the United Nations in the present war."

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I tried to amend the amount mentioned in the authorization in this resolution. Now, here is the record:

Committee amendment: On page 1, line 4, after the word "sums", insert "not to exceed \$1,350,000,000 in the aggregate."

There was not a word of discussion, not a word of debate, not a word came from any member of the committee showing that this amount was necessary to carry on the program.

I want to tell you Members, and I ask you to weigh these words, if we are not careful this Congress will be known throughout the country as a spendthrift Congress. On that record alone, when the people get a whack at us, without a word of debate, without a word of explanation we saddle upon the people of this country \$1,350,000,000. Mr. Chairman, I am fearful they will clear this Chamber on that record alone.

This is a new procedure. I take my hat off to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as a strategist because the very gravamen of the resolution was the amount and the amount comes in here as a committee amendment, slipped through without a word. It is new procedure.

Let us get down to brass tacks. The trouble with this Congress is that it has been talking in terms of billions of dollars until we have got the habit. I represent 360,000 people who have to make their own living, farmers and laboring people, and it is out of these kind of people that this money will come. We are saddling not only upon this generation but future generations \$1,350,000,000 without a word of explanation.

Let us turn the pages over and get toward the end of the book to where the war is over and the boys come home. Many of them are going to come home with their eyes out, many of them are going to come home with their legs off, and their arms off, mentally deranged, too. Our hospitals are going to be filled.

We will not have enough hospitals. We will have to provide and care for the wounded boys. We have no idea what our needs will be. Take a look in the future before you commit yourself to \$1,350,000,000 on a new venture.

Let us find out what is going to be done with this money. The sum of \$675,000,000 is not hay. It is enough to start with.

The distinguished gentleman from South Dakota made a statement here the other day in the course of general debate that we ought to keep ringing in our ears. He stated that this resolution calls for \$1,350,000,000—more than this Nation has ever been able to save in 1 year. Yet, Mr. Chairman, without a word of debate, it is written into the bill and sent through the House.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I am in favor of the gentleman's amendment. I would like to point out that with the \$258,000,000,000 indebtedness, it means \$7,650 for every family of four people. The interest alone is \$150 a year.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Why, of course. May I say, Mr. Chairman, if there is a record vote on this amendment, I doubt if there would be a vote against it.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am not sure I understand the gentleman's amendment accurately.

Mr. O'CONNOR. It is to cut the amount in half.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does it not also substitute the gentleman's language for the whole of the first section?

Mr. O'CONNOR. To some extent; but owing to the way the committee amendment for \$1,350,000,000 was slipped in, we have to resort to doing something indirectly that we cannot do directly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SAUTHOFF) there were—ayes 51, noes 106.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I have three amendments to offer. These amendments individually strike out the three sections in article VIII which comprise the amendment that I offered some time ago. I am going to ask unanimous consent that these amendments be considered together and that they may be read together so as to conserve time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. SMITH of Ohio: Beginning on page 13, strike out all of the language contained in line 23 down to and including line 2, page 14.

On page 14, strike out all of the language contained in lines 3, 4, 5, and 6.

On page 14, strike out all of the language contained in lines 7 and 8.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I made this request because I do not want to take any more time of the Members than may be necessary. The amendments, of course, will be voted down. I anticipate that. Nevertheless, I want to make my record clear.

It has been contended by some of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that the striking out of article VIII would be a futile gesture, that it would not mean anything, which is not true. It may be possible that the President had power under the Constitution to sign the agreement. That is one thing. But the inclusion of that agreement in this resolution puts the stamp of approval of the Congress upon the act of the President in signing that agreement. That cannot be disputed.

Those of you who are in a mood of giving over to the Chief Executive more and more power and taking the powers which the Constitution vests in Congress more and more away from the Congress should vote against my amendments. Those of you who do not believe the Executive should be given any more power, and believe it is our responsibility to conserve what little power is left in the Congress, should vote for my amendment.

Mr. Chairmah, I want to answer a statement made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] on the floor a few days ago.

I inquire of the gentleman from New York whether he made the statement that if the Congress no longer has the power to control appropriations it should abdicate and go home, or words to that effect?

Mr. WADSWORTH. The witness is willing to answer without fear of incriminating himself. The gentleman from New York does not question the power of Congress to control appropriations. The gentleman from New York did state that if the Congress is not able to exercise the power in its wisdom, it had better go home.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I want to comment on that statement. If the Congress is not wise enough and courageous enough to control the public purse, the remedy is not for Congress to go home, but to reform its ways.

The gentleman from California has raised the question as to whether this proposal should not come within the scope of treaty-making. I am not so concerned about that, although it is important. I am not an attorney and cannot debate that point. All I am pleading for now is that we do not give the Executive any more power than he has. A member of my party said to me, "You are against this because of the man who now occupies the White House. If we had a man of our own choice there, you would not be against it." That is not my position. If Governor Bricker is elected President of the United States the next time, or if any other man on the Republican ticket is elected President, provided I am then a Member of this body, I shall take exactly the same position I am now taking should legislation such as this come before this body.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not also true that no one from the Treasury Department was called to testify before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, only people employed by U. N. R. R. A?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is correct.

There is no question but what the State Department handed this resolution to the Congress practically on a platter. I know something about the history of this resolution. It was written largely at Hot Springs. That is where it had its inception. It is out of Hot Springs the principles involved in this joint resolution grew. I want to say a word about the Hot Springs Food Conference. I was there for 8 days. Do you know what most of the foreign delegates at Hot Springs thought international cooperation meant? I will tell you. They thought it meant getting something from Uncle Sam for nothing.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. In order to keep the record straight, we might say that the egg was laid at Hot Springs, Va., but it was hatched over at Atlantic City.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Ohio) there were—ayes 41, noes 93.

So the amendments were rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to section 1?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 2. Amounts appropriated under this resolution shall be expended under the direction of the President pursuant to section 1 hereof. The President shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures made under any such appropriations and of operations under the agreement.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Vorys of Ohio: On page 14, line 25, insert after the word "expended" the words "by the Department of State."

On page 15, line 1, strike out the word "President" and insert "Department of State."

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is simply to amend section 2 to conform to the amendment already made to section 1. It will make section 2 read as follows:

Amounts appropriated under this resolution shall be expended by the Department of State under the direction of the President pursuant to section 1 hereof. The Department of State shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures made under any such appropriations and of operations under the agreement.

The adoption of this amendment is necessary to make the two sections conform.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that we are not yet considering section 2.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk has read section 2, and the amendment is in order. The point of order is overruled.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 15, after line 3, insert the following:

"The Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives shall employ an experienced auditor and other necessary personnel whose duty it shall be to examine the books, files, papers, and accounts of U. N. R. R. A. and all official documents pertaining to expenditures made by U. N. R. R. A. from funds appropriated in accordance with this authorization. Said auditor shall make a comprehensive report of same to the full Committee of Appropriations quarterly, or at such other times as said committee may direct."

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane to the joint resolution.

This resolution, Mr. Chairman, authorizes the expenditure of money for the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization to be handled, as the resolution has been amended, by the State Department. This amendment seeks to give a legislative committee of this House the power to employ an experienced auditor and other necessary personnel to examine the books, files, papers, and so forth, of U. N. R. R. A. As I understand the resolution, it requires a report to the Congress. The Committee on Appropriations has control over the appropriations. This is simply an authorization. If it is desired to place any limitations upon the appropriations, they should be on that bill, not this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. JENSEN. I do, Mr. Chairman, in order to make a few remarks.

Of course, I anticipated that a point of order would be raised against my amendment, especially since my very good friend, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Accounts, who is on the floor, has opposed the organization of an examining staff for each subcommittee of appropriations proposed in H. R. 325, which I introduced during the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Members of the House know that this is a very necessary amendment to this resolution. Of course, I had hoped a point of order would not be raised. Almost everybody who has talked for this bill has said that this is purely an authorization and that the Committee on Appropriations must appropriate the money before any money can be expended for U. N. R. R. A. That is all well and good, but we all know that in 98 cases out of 100 an authorization means an appropriation so a great responsibility rests on the shoulders of members of the Committee on Appropriations. I am sure that every member on that committee and I think every Member of Congress would like to know

what, where, and how the money is being spent during the time it is being spent.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman should address himself to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman from Iowa speaking to the point of order?

Mr. JENSEN. I will, Mr. Chairman, in due course.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman will confine his remarks to discussing the point of order, the Chair will be glad to hear him.

Mr. JENSEN. My primary purpose of making these remarks I have is to point out the responsibilities which rest on every member of the Appropriations Committee in seeing to it that the least possible waste of funds is avoided, so that the starving, sick, and suffering people of the invaded nations might get the fullest possible benefit of this legislation. I shall continue to press for enactment of my bill H. R. 325 to accomplish the desired purpose of cutting out the disgraceful waste still going on in most every New Deal agency of government.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to argue on the point of order, because I think in all honesty and fairness that it is subject to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair sustains the point of order.

If there are no other amendments to section 2, the Clerk will report the Committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 15, after line 3, add a new section as follows:

"Sec. 3. In the adoption of this joint resolution the Congress expresses its approval of and reliance upon the policy adopted by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at the first session of the Council, summarized in paragraph 11 of Resolution No. 12, and reading as follows:

"11. The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief. No new construction or reconstruction work is contemplated, but only rehabilitation as defined in the preamble of the agreement. Problems, such as unemployment, are important, but not determining factors. They are consequences and, at the same time, motives of action. The Administration cannot be called upon to help restore continuous employment in the world."

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUFFETT: On page 15, after line 3, insert:

"SEC. 3. Appropriations hereunder shall be made exclusively from a special fund in the United States Treasury which shall be known as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Fund. Such fund shall consist of amounts received from the sale by the United States Treasury of special bonds to be known as United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Bonds, which shall be issued subject to the provisions and limitations of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and which shall be sold only to individuals."

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman is impossible of performance under the powers of Congress; that is, it proposes

to set up a special fund from which shall be paid the amounts appropriated by the Committee on Appropriations. It is not germane to the bill.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman reserve his point of order?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I shall be glad to reserve the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, every legislative authorization really has two parts, first, how is the money to be obtained, and second, how the money should be spent. This Congress has spent the better part of 4 days arguing the second half of this proposal. I want to take 5 minutes to discuss the first half.

I am reminded of the old proverb: "He who pays the fiddler calls the tune." The logic of that proverb is unassailable, and the amendment I have proposed is a step in that direction. It simply proposes that the American people who must pay the fiddler be taken into partnership in the administration commitments to U. N. R. R. A. As a matter of fact, this amendment does not permit the American taxpayer to call the tune, but it will permit him to hear the tune while it is being played.

The humanitarian purposes of U. N. R. R. A. appeal to all Americans regardless of party or political belief. No one will quarrel with U. N. R. R. A.'s stated purpose. However, this proposition comes to this body under strange circumstances. For 2 long years, there has been a policy of brutal indifference by the Governments of Britain and the United States to the starving millions of occupied Europe. There has been a steady refusal of the governing United Nations to even let these tragic peoples be helped by others, so that by the blockade we have been building cemetery populations in France, Belgium, and other occupied countries. Has the refusal to allow aid to these sufferers been based on the fact that our borrowed bank roll could not be used to rule that assistance program?

U. N. R. R. A. seems to be a proposal of great merit. I proposed this amendment so that this cause would necessarily be taken to the American people who must finance it. Let these funds be raised by the earmarked sale of bonds to individuals—bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. This way the financing would be done directly with the people who must pay the bill and without inflationary effects.

Unless the funds for U. N. R. R. A. are raised by the sale of bonds directly to individuals, here is \$1,350,000,000 of inflation. The Government seized the railroads of the United States ostensibly to stop a so-called inflationary outlay of probably considerably less than 100 millions.

An America enslaved and ruined by inflation cannot be a big brother to the rest of the world. My amendment would eliminate the serious inflationary aspects of this proposal.

This administration is pleading for the people of America to buy bonds to finance the war and stop inflation. Let this Congress keep faith with these patriotic

citizens. Finance U. N. R. R. A. by bonds sold to individuals for this specific purpose and put this great relief project on a straight-forward on-the-level financial basis from the beginning.

A refusal to finance this program by direct bond sales means the advocates of U. N. R. R. A. either lack confidence in the merit of their program or lack faith in the American people.

Each Member of this House should have more than a technical answer to this question before he votes for U. N. R. R. A.

Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel with the purpose of this bill. I have worked for the relief of the starving children of Europe and have been given the brush-off. I believe in help for these stricken peoples.

Despite administration bungling in similar programs such as the W. P. A., South America, and so forth; despite their proven record of incompetence, still I would vote for this proposal, but I will not vote for it unless it is honestly and directly financed by identified bond sales to individual Americans for this specific purpose.

In an America, already bleeding from the wounds of wartime inflation, how the money is obtained is at least as important as how it is spent. This Congress owes it to the American people to rediscovers this great truth, forgotten for the past 11 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Nebraska desire to be heard upon the point of order?

Mr. BUFFETT. No.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Just to make the suggestion that the fact that this proposed amendment is impossible of performance is no reason why it should be held out of order, because we have had much legislation of that kind which has been adopted. Further, I submit that it is germane, because it is a limitation on the source from which the money would be derived.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. This is a matter which has to do under the amendment with the issuance of bonds, which is certainly not germane to this or to any other part of the bill. The Chair, therefore, sustains the point of order.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MUNDT: Add a new section at the end of the joint resolution to be known as section 4, and to read as follows:

"In expressing its approval of this joint resolution, it is the recommendation of Congress that insofar as funds and facilities permit, any area important to the military operations of the United Nations which is stricken by famine or disease may be included in the benefits to be made available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I have asked the gentleman to yield, that I may say to him that I have no objection to that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Dakota desire to be heard upon his amendment?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; I desire to explain it to the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been discussed at considerable length by the present speaker on December 21—starting on page 10989 of the RECORD—and again on January 21—beginning on page 548 of the RECORD. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] that the committee now has no disagreement with it. I will explain it very briefly, therefore, since I think some members of the Committee who may be considering whether or not to vote for U. N. R. R. A. may be influenced to vote for U. N. R. R. A. when they recognize one of its objections has been erased by this amendment.

The situation I am seeking to correct by this amendment grows out of the conflict in definitions existing between the preamble of the bill and article 1. Under the preamble of the bill, as written, relief, under U. N. R. R. A., is available only to nations which have been liberated and available to people only in liberated areas. According to article 1 of the bill, however, it is available to victims of war in any area under the control of the United Nations. Obviously some definition had to be arrived at in Atlantic City as to how those two statements should be interpreted. Therefore the definition was accepted at Atlantic City and publicized in the press that under those two interpretations India would be excluded from the benefits of U. N. R. R. A. This was in my opinion an unfortunate interpretation. And the declaration encompassed in my amendment would eliminate that unfortunate situation.

I want to say briefly why I think we are all interested in seeing India, and perhaps other areas of vital importance to military operations, included. Here we have on this map which I have displayed in the well of the House the Burmese border and the Indian border, and here we have American and Chinese troops striving, under General Stilwell, to get over to the Burma Road, fighting along with some of our Indian Allies. Down here we have British, American and Canadian troops, with Indian troops, trying to take Akyab which is to be a base to enable us to get down to Rangoon.

In these three provinces of India, Assam, Bihar, and Bengal, we find a great population which has just been undergoing a serious famine and where they are now under the scourge of disease and pestilence, sweeping over India and jeopardizing the health and lives of American troops now stationed in this section of India.

Consequently, whatever U. N. R. R. A. can do insofar as funds and facilities permit, to eliminate this disease and this unfortunate situation, will help in our action against Japan by strengthening India and giving assistance to the people working along with our troops. It will also safeguard the lives of American and English troops.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to my chairman for a question.

Mr. BLOOM. Of course, I do not want the impression to get out that the amendment which is agreed to, from your explanation, is confined to India. I would like to have the gentleman explain this amendment that he offered and to explain that it embraces any area where the same conditions exist throughout the world; is that correct?

Mr. MUNDT. That is exactly correct.

Mr. BLOOM. So I would like to get away from the impression that it is limited to India alone.

Mr. MUNDT. If a similar situation should affect, for example, China or Africa, or any other place in the world, of importance to our military operations, then U. N. R. R. A. steps in with their assistance and this provides a very important additional reason, in my opinion, why members of the committee should vote for U. N. R. R. A., because it is of assistance not only after the military operations, but if they are called upon by the military, it is of assistance at the time the military operation is taking place or being planned.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one further question?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. BLOOM. This is merely a recommendation or a suggestion that whenever these conditions exist, U. N. R. R. A. should take cognizance of them if it is possible to do so?

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is correct. It is a recommendation by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. RIZLEY. I commend the gentleman upon the amendment he has offered, but I am wondering whether this amendment does not modify the agreement that has been heretofore entered into between the 44 nations.

Mr. MUNDT. No; there is nothing we can do to specifically modify that agreement. As has been stated many, many times, the agreement is encompassed in the bill. My amendment expresses the conviction and desire of the American Congress on behalf of the American people that India and other similar areas will be made eligible for the benefits of U. N. R. R. A. We want to make its benefits available to areas of military importance wherever they are, and it does not in any way modify the text of the original agreement. Only U. N. R. R. A. itself can do that either by amendment at the next council meeting or by a modification of the prevailing definition with relationship to India.

This recommendation which we make is wise from a military standpoint, as I have pointed out. It is wise from a psychological warfare standpoint, because the Japanese have been trying to poison our allies in India by making them believe we do not care for their needs. This will belie that propaganda. It is wise from the standpoint of being practical, because it will enable U. N. R. R. A. to go into India with medicine and medical assistance, which is highly essential. India's big need of the moment is not so much for ships and food, nor is it a need for financial help; rather it is a need for medicine, for medical services and nursing talent, for health-protecting and health-preserving equipment. This medicine and this personnel can be flown to India by plane so my amendment provides a practical way of giving relief to India.

Finally, this amendment is wise from the standpoint of justice and equity. It removes the last vestige of discrimination from the operations of U. N. R. R. A. We who fight to promote justice and equity throughout the world cannot blind ourselves to the importance of practicing now the precepts which we promise for the future. Expressions of sympathy and pious adjectives are all right in their place but they will not relieve the current suffering in India. However, U. N. R. R. A. has that power and it will have that possibility if we today manifest the will by the adoption of my amendment as a part of this resolution.

Mr. Chairman, in terms of aid to our war effort and the saving of lives of American troops as well as in terms of creating good will in India and defeating the current Japanese propaganda in that area of the world, I submit that the amendment I have proposed will do more good than all of the other features of U. N. R. R. A. combined. I hope the amendment will be adopted by a strong vote and if it is I am confident that the other body of this Congress will see that it remains as a part of this joint resolution.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that we cannot see our way clear to aid the children in the occupied countries. They have been crying out to us for aid over the years of this war, but because of the blockade imposed against Europe we are unable to send the necessary food and materials to them.

I am hoping that U. N. R. R. A. will be the medium to send food and medicine to the children so much in need. I am also hoping that the administration of this relief will be of assistance in safeguarding our soldiers in occupied countries from disease and pestilence and all the other myriad evils which attend war on a scale such as this.

There are many questions in my mind at the moment.

There is the matter of an appropriation, a huge one even if it is only 1 percent of an unnatural fiscal year; there is the matter of administration and all its problems; and there is the matter of humankind—the little people—who need

help badly and who have no place and no one to turn to for succor. There is the question of laying the foundation for a permanent peace so that these barbaric struggles will be done away with and our sons and daughters given a chance to enjoy the decency and security which is theirs by right.

Mr. Chairman, the question of India is a vital one for the United Nations today. In my opinion we would be doing a disservice to the Allied cause if we refuse to recognize the need now for relief in that country. We are all well aware—in spite of censorship restrictions—of the terrible famine there. While conditions have been ameliorated in that stricken country, the need for relief is still acute.

In considering India we know that it is a difficult and complex area to understand. However, we must realize that some 350,000,000 people live there. Those people are human beings—they eat, live, breathe, and have the same emotions that we have. Potentially, they can be our friends or our enemies. We have the history—the recent history—of the Burmese, Thailanders, and other Asiatic peoples turning against us, not because we did not understand them so much as because they understood us better. Imperialistic policies are things of the past and will no longer work because peoples, all over, have seen the evils which develop in connection with them.

A spirit of nationalism is sweeping the Far East and we cannot—and must not—ignore it. Under U. N. R. R. A., an international organization, the United Nations will have a right and an interest in India's affairs. We want her help—in manpower, in material, and in her effect on other people's thinking in the East. We have the opportunity now to show to these downtrodden and oppressed people that we are their friends. If we do not grasp it they may well become—to a greater and more menacing degree—our mortal enemies.

We have in excess of 100,000 troops in India. They are dissatisfied and discontented. They know there is a war on and they want to fight it, get it over with, and come home. However, they are being kept in India awaiting developments and while there, they are witnessing at first hand the distressing conditions affecting the native population. What are they thinking about when they witness this unnecessary starvation, malnutrition, and disease? They are thinking of the same things that we are discussing here this afternoon. They know they can do nothing to better the lot of those people but they do know that we can. What is the use of preaching about the "four freedoms" if we do not mean what we say?

India is important in this war because it is the gateway to China and Burma. With a friendly population at our back we will be helped tremendously in our reconquest of Burma and our reopening of transportation outlets into China. We will have more tools and a better spirit to aid us. If we extend relief under U. N. R. R. A. to India we will strengthen our hand in the Far East and give hope to other subject populations. If we ignore India and her legitimate pleas, we are

helping to sow a whirlwind which we will reap someday.

The choice, and the responsibility, of helping India become our real friend and possible ally, rests, I believe, with U. N. R. R. A. This Congress, by its actions now can either hinder or advance the cause of the United Nations and our ultimate victory in the Far East.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I yield. Mr. VOORHIS of California. I just want to thank the gentleman for his very effective speech and to say I am personally very glad the Committee has accepted the amendment of the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, I had intended, under section 1, during the hour that was allotted for consideration, to offer the following amendment but was called away to the Rules Committee on a matter of importance to the House. I knew, anyhow, that my amendment would not have been adopted. In view of what the gentleman has just said, I would like to read the amendment and then make a few comments and observations on it.

Page 1, line 5, after the words "\$1,350,000,000 in the aggregate", insert "of which \$100,000,000 shall be made available to furnish food and medical supplies to the starving children of the occupied nations of Europe."

That is what the gentleman who just spoke referred to. I doubt if we had had a vote we could have passed the amendment. The greatest crime against humanity, civilization, and Christianity is the mass starvation of hundreds of thousands, and maybe millions of innocent young children in the occupied nations, and we with all the food we have so far failed to do anything to relieve this starvation in France, Belgium, Norway, Holland and Poland, and in the other occupied countries. We have been unable to persuade the British Government to relax the blockade in order to save the lives of those young, innocent children who had nothing whatever to do with bringing on the war. Hundreds of thousands, and probably millions, of them are dying right now of starvation with bloated stomachs and in terrible agony and from such diseases as rickets and tuberculosis and other dread diseases, and the Congress of the United States has not yet done one thing to relieve that horrible situation and to save the youth of occupied Europe from dying of starvation and disease.

I am informed the other body has passed a bill in the Committee on Foreign Relations by a unanimous vote, making money available for that purpose. I hope that when it comes here it will be reported to the House by unanimous vote and that the vote of the Congress will be unanimous, so that we will place our moral influence, the moral influence of a great Christian nation, behind a demand that these helpless and innocent children be saved from further starvation and death as a result of a war that they had nothing whatever to

do with bringing on, but are merely the unfortunate victims of it.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. BLOOM. The gentleman stated that when that resolution comes over here he hopes it will be passed unanimously. It cannot come over here, unfortunately, because it is a simple Senate resolution; it is not a joint resolution or a concurrent resolution.

Mr. FISH. Then, if it is necessary I hope the gentleman's committee will act.

Mr. BLOOM. I will be very glad to; and our committee has acted very promptly on all such matters.

Mr. FISH. You have all seen these advertisements in the newspapers of Washington, New York, and other cities: "Don't let Hitler destroy a generation of children."

That is the issue. I am sorry we did not have a vote on it in the House. I regret I was called away; nevertheless, I felt that I ought to make some remarks about it and with the hope that this body or the Senate or the entire Congress combined would pass a resolution making it possible to send food and medical supplies to these starving children as long as this war lasts. I am sorry the gentleman from Montana, who is a member of our committee, did not offer the resolution himself.

Mr. SHORT. Because of the character of the resolution, the gentleman realizes that we cannot vote on that proposition, because of the very character of the resolution under consideration, the framework and machinery.

Mr. FISH. I realize that, and the gentleman is quite right; it was all but impossible to write amendments that would be germane to the pending U. N. R. R. A. bill. I had a pretty cunning amendment providing for relief to the children in the occupied nations but the time has passed for offering it.

Mr. SHORT. That is the fault of the resolution.

Mr. FISH. I understood the obstacles and difficulties, but I think we might have gotten around them and regret that the Members of the House could not vote on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I seek recognition on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I can understand how Members of Congress recoil from the setting up of another alphabetical agency, and I am not moved in my support of this resolution by the idea that we are the richest nation in the world. Perhaps we are, but we are on the road to what will verge ultimately on, if not bankruptcy, at least exceedingly hard times.

This resolution authorizes the appropriation of the total sum of \$1,350,000,000. That is more than half the money that is now proposed to be raised by the tax bill which has just been finished in the Senate. I am a realist. I am for this resolution for the reason that it sets

up machinery and provides for cooperation between this Nation and the 43 other nations which are parties to this agreement to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and give succor to those who are dying in the occupied countries of Europe. It in a sense is a war measure. Thousands of our boys and girls are in these occupied countries. They are of the flower of our youth. They are our bravest, our strongest, and our best. I know and we all know that pestilence follows in the wake of famine. I read in today's paper the startling and distressing statement that in the great country of Greece 900,000 of those heroic people have already died from starvation. I never look at a well-clothed, well-nourished baby in this land of ours that I do not visualize a starving infant at the withered breast of a starving mother in one of these occupied countries. And then again it is not only a war measure, it is a measure of enlightened selfishness. This world is a small world; distance has been telescoped, and I hope to see the day come as a result of this war when there shall have been established throughout the world a just and lasting peace and when these nations that are now broken with the plowshare of grief and the devastation of war shall again tread the paths of peace and productive industry. They will be our friends. I say, therefore, it is a measure of enlightened selfishness. It is not only a war measure, it is a measure that translates into practical activity the principles of the Christian religion. It is a measure that translates into action the Golden Rule. For these reasons, and for others I could enumerate, I shall support it. In this country there are thousands of Greeks who are loyal American citizens, whose boys and relatives are fighting all over the world in our behalf. In this Nation there are thousands of Italians whose relatives and whose boys are fighting in our behalf. In this Nation there are thousands of Poles, than whom there is no more heroic people in all the annals of time, fighting on behalf of our cause. I do not want to turn my back on them. Then, in addition to all I have said, the finest expression of the humane and Christian principles undertaken to be set in motion by this measure was uttered by Him who spake as never man spake, when He said:

34. Then shall the King say unto them on His right hand, Come ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.

35. For I was an hungered, and ye gave Me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me in.

36. Naked, and ye clothed Me; I was sick, and ye visited Me; I was in prison, and ye came unto Me.

37. Then shall the righteous answer Him, saying, Lord, when saw we Thee an hungered, and fed Thee? or thirsty, and gave Thee drink?

38. When saw we Thee a stranger, and took Thee in? or naked, and clothed Thee?

39. Or when saw we Thee sick, or in prison, and came unto Thee?

40. And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that I personally know something of the suffering of the people who are in foreign countries overrun by war. I have seen the suffering of the people of China and the Far East, and also in other countries. The people of the United States have in the past contributed much toward the alleviation of such suffering. The food from Nebraska farms has gone to nearly every country in the world in the past to help feed the hungry. I have read carefully all of the hearings on this resolution. It has as its purpose our participation with 40 or more other governments in a program to help feed and provide medicine to hungry and sick people in countries from which the enemy has been driven. The Allied armies are doing this work now as a war measure, and as I understand it, they will continue doing this until the time when war conditions make it possible for this civilian organization to step in. During and after the last war, the United States did most of the contributing. I am told that after the last war the people of the United States spent close to \$3,000,000,000 on world relief. In this program 40 or more other governments will participate in the expense. I feel that the committee should have gone further into world relief in which the people of the United States have already participated. I find nothing in the hearings regarding the large amounts of money already collected from the people of the United States by the 124 various organizations which have been collecting money for world relief. Every Member of the House should have in his or her possession now a copy of the President's War Relief Control Board report, dated January 1, 1944, which gives the names of these 124 registered organizations which, since 1939, collected close to \$120,000,000 for relief in foreign countries.

The report gives detailed figures of amounts collected, amounts distributed, and the cost of administration and funds spent for publicity, affairs, and campaigns.

This report shows conclusively that the American people have been very generous in their contributions for the relief of suffering people all over the world. The committee should have included some of this information in its report, so that the world may know and the people of our country would know just how much has already been subscribed here for world relief. The report shows a great sympathy on the part of the American people for the sufferings of others. American people have been liberal in their giving, as shown by this report. My purposes in bringing up this matter now is to learn what will happen to these organizations which are now collecting money here and how their work will be affected by U. N. R. R. A. Will they continue their work? Will they supplement U. N. R. R. A.? Will the new organization absorb these 124 organizations or will they work through U. N. R. R. A.?

Here are a few figures on what people of the United States have already voluntarily contributed. Of course, this is not the entire total, but the figures show how the United States contributions have increased:

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1939----- | \$2,488,587 |
| 1940----- | 18,002,110 |
| 1941----- | 28,901,522 |
| 1942----- | 31,133,524 |
| 1943----- | 38,794,412 |

Mr. JARMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JARMAN. In reply to the gentleman I may say that the Committee on Foreign Affairs did take those questions seriously into consideration and it is provided and expected that U. N. R. R. A. will receive not only appropriations from the 44 United Nations, but appropriations from private sources and also from organizations such as the gentleman mentioned. The gentleman will understand that those are private organizations and, of course, this legislation does not eliminate them, but they will function in cooperation with and under the supervision of U. N. R. R. A.

Mr. STEFAN. I am not opposed to those organizations. I merely wonder what will become of them.

Mr. JARMAN. The committee agrees with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last six words.

Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time merely to say that I will support this bill. I believe it to be the only sound, workable method which we have been able to devise under all of the circumstances, although I would have preferred greater consideration and a greater use of the private agencies of the country, particularly of the American Friends Service Committee and the American Red Cross. However, I will support the bill, and I will also support the amendment to include India offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last seven words.

Mr. Chairman, when the bill comes up in the House a separate vote will be demanded on the Vorys amendments. I hope when that vote is taken the House will consider the seriousness of just what those amendments do unless they are defeated.

This is an agreement between 44 nations. The President of the United States, whoever he might be, is the one that the other nations of the world look to in their direct dealings with our Government. I am not talking about a particular President; I am talking about whoever might occupy the office of the presidency of the United States. The Committee of the Whole has stricken out the word "President" wherever it appears in the bill and has substituted therefor the words "Department of State."

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be glad to.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. On page 14 the words "under the direction of the President" were left in the bill, so that the President is left with complete charge of U. N. R. R. A. except that it is carried on through the Department of State appropriations. Line 25, therefore, as now amended will read:

Shall be expended by the Department of State under the direction of the President pursuant to section 1 hereof.

The President's authority and his great responsibility is still admitted in the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the gentleman, let me call attention to what we have done. On page 1 of the bill as reported there are the words "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President such sum." The word "President" has been stricken out and the words "State Department" inserted in lieu thereof, so that it will read:

There is authorized to be appropriated to the State Department.

Over on page 14:

The amounts appropriated under this resolution shall be expended by the State Department under the direction of the President.

The President is the one that other nations deal with, the President is the one supposed to make the report, the President is the one who makes the recommendations to Congress as to any future appropriations that might be necessary in relation to the conduct or the operation of U. N. R. R. A.; the President is also the head of the executive branch of the Government, and while I know it is not intended as such, there might be a misconstruction placed on the adoption of this amendment, and that is it is intended as a slap against the President of the United States. I do not think this House wants to do that or intends to do that.

I am speaking to the House and to the Committee of the Whole not in relation to any particular President. I would be on this floor if anyone else were President. If the man occupying the White House had been the nominee of the Republican Party, after all he would be elected and he is my President.

This bill relates to our foreign affairs. It is definitely linked up with the conduct of our foreign affairs and it will play an important part in the future foreign policy of our country. It is inescapable. I know my distinguished friend from Ohio—and I have profound respect for him—had no such intention, but people also construe from results and the construction not only here but abroad might be one, and properly one, that we would regret later on. As I said, I would be appealing to the House to change its action no matter who might be President. I do not want to be put in the position of opposing, but I ask the House to change upon reconsideration its action when we get into the House, and I say that no matter who might occupy the Presidency of the United States.

This bill is definitely linked around the Chief Executive of our country. He is the one who signed the agreement. It affects 43 other nations. There is not

much more argument I can make except to appeal to your reason that when we go back into the House, and let us pause for a moment between now and then. I appreciate the significance of the act that we did. Do not let that middle aisle separate us on this important matter. I am sure that between now and the time the vote is taken, upon reconsideration, that the calm, considerate judgment of the Members of the House will be to strike out the amendment that was adopted in the Committee of the Whole, leaving it as it was before, in the hands of the President of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be read again.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the Mundt amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: On page 15, after line 13, insert a new section to be known as section 5:

"No part of the relief herein authorized shall be used for the control of the educational policies or control of religious teachings."

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. My amendment provides that none of the money appropriated can be used to control educational policies or to control religious teaching in occupied countries. Mr. Chairman, it does not seem to me there should be any objection to having this section added to the bill. I love my religion, I know what it would mean to me if I felt it was being interfered with, and I respect the religion of every other person. People should be allowed to pursue their religion as they wish. Our Constitution guarantees freedom of religion for America. Are we going to appropriate funds to be used to take this right away from others?

Under the U. N. R. R. A. agreement, it would be possible for persons administering U. N. R. R. A. to try to control the educational policies and religious activities in the occupied countries. Certainly we should not approve any such control.

The following, Mr. Chairman, is part of a letter from the Assistant Secretary of State and the United States member of the U. N. R. R. A. Council:

JANUARY 22, 1944.

MY DEAR MRS. ROGERS: In connection with the consideration of House Joint Resolution 192, you have asked me to write to you as to the participation by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in religious teaching and training.

In this connection you may recall our discussions at the hearings on the resolution

concerning the extent to which U. N. R. R. A. would engage in educational work. In answer to your question on this point, I stated that the only mention of the subject of education in connection with U. N. R. R. A. is in paragraph 4 of section 2 of resolution 1, adopted by the Council at Atlantic City, where it is provided that among U. N. R. R. A.'s functions will be that of assistance in the procurement of material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions. This provision was inserted in the resolution at the suggestion of the member of the Council for China, and it was at no time intended that U. N. R. R. A.'s functions in this field would go beyond the assistance in the procurement of material equipment for the rehabilitation of institutions nor that it would be part of the functions of U. N. R. R. A. to engage in educational work per se.

The question of U. N. R. R. A.'s participation in religious work has never, so far as I know, been discussed in connection with this organization, and I can assure you that it will be no part of U. N. R. R. A.'s functions to engage in any activities of any kind in the way of religious training or teaching.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON,
Assistant Secretary.

This letter is not enough. Mr. Acheson is only one member of the Council. U. N. R. R. A. will have great power in occupied and liberated areas. My amendment safeguards the people in those areas. It should pass. We want no part of financing a particular kind of teaching for political purposes and a particular form of religion.

We must remember that the people in these occupied areas have been forced to go to schools they do not like. They have not been allowed to pursue their religious activities. They have been living in fear. Although the areas have been liberated, when this U. N. R. R. A. group comes in these persecuted persons will still live in fear. Our own member of the Council has assured me that it is not anticipated to control education or religion, but the Council has not said that. It is not in the agreement and it is not in this resolution. I want to make sure that this prohibition against any such control is in this authorization. Our men and women today are working and fighting for freedom of education, freedom of religion and freedom from dictatorship. I can see every reason why this amendment should be adopted.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. This is a sound proposal and should receive the support of every Member of the House. Now, when so much is being done by so many governments throughout the world to educate the people in the thousand and one ideologies that are floating about, a safeguard such as is proposed here is in order. If this amendment is adopted, I hope the word "education" will be made to include all propaganda such as our own Government is now putting out to reeducate the farmers and all other groups. I have followed the work of the National Resources Planning Board and read its voluminous reports. One of its main objectives is to get control of the educational system of this country.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. OUTLAND. The gentleman referred a moment ago to the National Resources Planning Board. Is the gentleman aware that that particular board was killed by the action of this House several months ago?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Yes, the gentleman from Ohio knows all about that, but the spirit still lives. The machinery for the promotion of the objectives of the Planning Board is also still in existence.

Mr. OUTLAND. The gentleman mentioned that the National Resources Planning Board was trying to control education. Can the gentleman tell us where in that report that statement was made?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Yes. I cannot give the gentleman the exact page, but if he wishes me to put it in the Record I shall certainly do so.

Mr. OUTLAND. I shall be happy to have it there.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. If the gentleman had read those reports, he would not have asked that question.

Mr. OUTLAND. I have read them as much as has the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. For proof of my statement that the administration is attempting to get control of the educational system through such agencies as the National Resources Planning Board, I respectfully refer the gentleman to a speech I made on the floor February 8, 1943, particularly page 719 of that day's Record.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, some Members seem to think that this money will not be used to change religion and education. I want you to look at this evidence used in our own country, which was handed to me by a well-known writer on foreign affairs. It goes to show how our own American people are being hoodwinked by the vast propaganda machine operated through remote control by Stalin.

The Chetniks, you will recall, are the official army of the Yugoslav Government, which our American Government promised to return to power after the war as a reward for joining the Allies. The Partisans, you recall, are Stalin's military organization. Here is a photostatic copy of a photograph appearing in an article in the highly reputable New York Times. It shows the picture of a Yugoslav soldier in his uniform. It was published in 1941. It calls him a Chetnik soldier and tells how he is dying for his country.

Here, on December 22, 1943, 2 years later, they use the same photograph and call him a founder of the Partisan movement, which he could not have been if he was a Chetnik in 1941. They have not even changed his Chetnik cockade. If he were a Partisan in this picture he would be wearing a hammer and sickle.

That is propaganda. The propaganda takes one hero and, when the party line changes, the propaganda changes the headlines under the hero. That is the way they treat the heroes of yesterday.

I know many of the Members of this Congress, plenty of them, are well aware that this is a deadly bill. I know that you fear to vote against it because of the label of charity it bears. It is not charity. It may feed some people, but it provides for the starving people of Europe, the starving children of Europe, another war for them to fight.

When the American people know the truth, they have a mighty common sense, which is wiser than any officers they ever elect. Today they know they are not being told the truth, they know they do not have the whole truth, and they want you, their elected officers, regardless of risks, to find out the truth for them and vote your own convictions.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I hope very much the Committee will not adopt this amendment. It was brought up in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and, according to my recollection, the question was thoroughly thrashed out there, and I believe there was but one vote for the proposal.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICHARDS. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman is incorrect. There were numerous votes for the proposal, and there was not very long to discuss it. I wish the Committee would accept it. I can see no harm in the amendment. Many of you want U. N. R. R. A. passed. This strengthens the measure. I do not see why you are afraid to put it in. We have no right to control their religion or education. It is protection to these poor persons and to our own country. We want our religion. They have a right to theirs.

Mr. RICHARDS. These are my reasons: The agreement itself specifically states what U. N. R. R. A. is going to do. These funds are to be used for the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and other basic necessities.

If you are going into the negative angle of this thing and say that we shall not help educate people, then you must go into the question of what education really is. If you say there shall be no religious activities in U. N. R. R. A., you suggest without foundation that religious activities are intended. It would be just as well to go ahead and say you cannot use any of these funds to pay Hirohito's salary, or you cannot use any of these funds to promote the Communist ideology, or you cannot use any of these funds to do this, that, or the other. So you are opening up a dangerous field there. I think it would be extremely wise for the House of Representatives to hew to the words mentioned in the agreement itself, "through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and other basic necessities."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts) there were—ayes 69, noes 109.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts demands tellers. As many as are in favor of taking the vote by tellers will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Five Members have risen, not a sufficient number, and tellers are refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MUNDT:

Add a new section at the end of the joint resolution, to be known as section 5, to read as follows:

"The authorization contained in this joint resolution shall expire at the conclusion of 2 years following the termination of hostilities on all fronts, unless specifically extended by an act of Congress."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, throughout the discussion in the committee and throughout the debate in the House we have been considering this legislation as emergency legislation. All of the Government witnesses have insisted that this is intended only as emergency legislation. It is not the intent that it shall be all-time, permanent, continuing legislation, therefore, but, as the resolution now stands, there is no termination date, as there is in most emergency legislation which we have passed during this war emergency.

For that reason, my amendment will simply spell this out as emergency legislation, the same as has been done in other emergency acts. The expiration date is a reasonable one, as the State Department suggests in the hearings, and is appropriate. Mr. Acheson suggested 2 years, and my amendment provides that 2 years after the conclusion of hostilities the authorization contained in House Joint Resolution 192 shall automatically expire.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. All of the people to whom I have spoken who represent these countries feel that one growing season is all that is needed to help these people help themselves. Does the gentleman not think that 2 years is too long?

Mr. MUNDT. The information before the committee was that one growing season was sufficient, insofar as crops are concerned, but that another year is probably needed to provide for the harvesting, distribution, and allocation of those crops, and the utilization of them. That is the reason for suggesting 2 years instead of 1, but they did anticipate the use of one growing season.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And the gentleman is making it 2 years from the end of war?

Mr. MUNDT. Two years from the end of hostilities.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. BLOOM. There does not seem to be any objection to this amendment on the part of the Committee. The amendment is satisfactory to the Committee.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the gentleman. This will simply identify House Joint Resolution 192 as a piece of emergency legislation and take it out of the category of continuing legislation.

As I stated in my discussion on January 21, this amendment to establish a 2-year time limit, following hostilities, retains in the hands of Congress where it belongs the decision as to whether anything permanent should be developed out of U. N. R. R. A. Unless Congress renews the authorization by specific act of Congress, the program will end with the expiration date which this amendment writes into the bill. As the bill now reads, it contains no expiration date but its passage would stretch the authorization to perpetuity and create an authority with all the permanence and finality of the Constitution of the United States or the Declaration of Independence. Such is not the intention of the committee nor the desire, I am sure, of the Congress and the country. By writing in the self-contained date of expiration contained in my amendment, Congress will be meeting its obligation by labeling as emergency legislation something which has come to us as emergency legislation and which is needed to meet emergency conditions. I am glad that the chairman of the committee [Mr. Bloom] has expressed his approval of the amendment and I trust it will have the emphatic approval of the Congress.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I desire recognition at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio, a member of the committee.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise to state to the Committee of the Whole, my deep disappointment that the majority floor leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack], has sought to inject a partisan note into this debate, where none was intended, has sought to make the matter a test of party strength, where none was intended, has sought to make an amendment which provides that "amounts appropriated under this resolution shall be expended by the Department of State, under the direction of the President," in some way a slight to the President. Throughout this debate, I have attempted to show that I was interested in getting ahead with this colossal task of making U. N. R. R. A. work, making it successful, and I have repeatedly risen to oppose amendments offered by those of my party when I felt they would not be helpful to the beneficent purpose we have in mind. And now at this stage of the legislation, to have a party challenge thrown into it, is to me very disappointing. When we leave this as we do in the resolution, as written, under the amendment which the Committee of the Whole has adopted, we are leaving it specifically under the direction of the President, and we are saying this—that Congress is tired of voting blank checks, that Congress is assuming its duties in this undertaking, which may last into the years—2 years after hostilities have subsided all over the world—into peacetime, that Congress is simply assuming its reg-

ular function of saying what department under the Executive should have charge of the appropriation. When the Congress takes that action, to call that a slap at the Chief Executive, to say that that would embarrass the functioning of U. N. R. R. A., to say that when we put it in the Department under the President, where the American member of the Council is located, and in the department that right now administers 26 appropriations for international bodies—to say that that in some way would inject a partisan note into it, is something that at least I oppose, and deny. I deny that that was the intention, and I aver that the very words of the resolution before us deny any such intention. Our endeavor all the time has been to keep this above partisanship, and keep it on a high level.

Mr. McCormack. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. McCormack. Will the gentleman please call attention to any remarks that I made along partisan lines? I particularly paid my respects to the gentleman from Ohio. If I made any appeal along partisan lines, I have no knowledge of it, and I did not intend it, and I am sure if the gentleman will read my remarks in the RECORD tomorrow he will see that I refrained from making any utterance which might be remotely considered as partisan.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Oh, I just heard the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, and the gentleman's appeal was that we should strike down this amendment because it was intended as a slight to the President.

Mr. McCormack. The gentleman misquotes me. If I am not mistaken I said that might be construed as such. There is a big difference between the word "intend" and that it might be construed as such.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Any argument before this body that implies that a provision that appropriations should be expended under the direction of the President could be considered as a slight to him, in view of what I said in my remarks yesterday, when I urged that of course we would not and could not take from the President his high duty and responsibility under this resolution—any attempt to say that such an implication could be construed into this amendment, or my remarks or vote in Committee of the Whole, in my judgment I respectfully submit is a partisan appeal.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall support this resolution, even though it calls for an authorization of more funds than I can understand could possibly be demanded. I want to say to the House, however, that as applications are made for funds that they will be given the most sincere and thorough consideration in the Committee on Appropriations, and I do not believe that any funds will be reported out by that committee which will not bear the test of keenest analysis. Nor

do I believe that funds will be provided by that committee which are designed for any purpose other than real relief.

With reference to the amendment that was offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vorys] and adopted by the House, providing that the funds should be made available to the Secretary of State, the intolerable confusion that has resulted from the creation of so many agencies handling matters that have to do with foreign affairs was the thing that inspired me to support that amendment. I felt that if we did not make this provision, there would be created another agency. The State Department has, from time immemorial, been the representative of this Government in the handling of foreign affairs. Everyone throughout the world will know that and does know it, and it is the natural thing to do, rather than the unnatural thing to do.

I hope that the Congress will keep that amendment, which represents the natural thing to do, in the bill.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think that my colleague from Ohio [Mr. Vorys], was unduly alarmed and unjustified in the attack which he made upon the majority leader of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack]. I heard the speech of the distinguished majority leader, and I do not think that it is susceptible of the construction placed upon it by the gentleman from Ohio. There was no attempt, either expressed or implied, to inject into it any partisan politics, and he was only defending the position which I think is the right one, that so far as this bill is concerned, there should be, and is, no politics in it. And there has not been any partisan politics all the way through, and there should be none. To adopt this amendment embraced in the Vorys amendment takes away from the Chief Executive of the Nation the power that is vested in the Chief Executive under the Constitution and which, under this bill, should be so vested.

Mr. McCormack. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. McCormack. When I refreshed the recollection of my friend from Ohio, I recall that I said I would be taking the position I did without regard to who occupied the position of President of the United States.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. That is right. The gentleman said there was no politics in it. He was speaking of the President as the head of the Nation. Let me say this: There seems to be some misapprehension that if this amendment is not adopted there will be a new agency set up. The converse of that proposition is true. If this is turned over to the Department of State, there will have to be a new agency then set up within the Department of State. They will have to go about the administration of a business matter which the State Department is unprepared to deal with and never has dealt with. The Secretary of State, Cor-

dell Hull, has begged our committee and has also, since the adoption of this amendment yesterday, expressed his great hope that the House would not adopt that resolution, because this Department is so busily engaged now in dealing with important matters of policy that he does not want to go into any matter with reference to the administration of a business matter, and this will be such a business matter.

With reference to whether or not there shall be a new agency, let me call your attention to the fact that if you do not want to create any new jobs, do not set up a new agency; vote down this amendment for this reason. We have now in the Federal Economics Administration the Lend-Lease. Lend-Lease has the machinery, and they have the personnel that can do this very work. If you leave it with the President, naturally he will place it there where the machinery already is, whereas if you leave it to the Secretary of State there is apt to be another agency set up.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. When the gentleman speaks of the F. E. A., I believe it is, that is the agency headed by Mr. Leo Crowley; is that right?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. It is.

Mr. KEEFE. Am I correct in the assumption it is the understanding of the committee that, in the event the Vorys amendment is not adopted, the administration and allocation of those funds will be under the direction of Mr. Crowley as the appointed agent of the President?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I did not say that, but I suppose the President will use that agency and he will use other agencies. He will not use only one agency.

Mr. KEEFE. As a matter of fact, is not the situation, as it is set up now, so that Mr. Crowley is to handle this situation?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I think he would be a very good man to handle it. His organization and machinery is already there. I think the President would use him and his agency, because that would be logical, since F. E. A. already has the machinery and the personnel to handle it.

Mr. KEEFE. I think it is a good place for it to go if Mr. Crowley is going to handle it himself.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I will say to the gentleman that he has the organization there already. I thank the gentleman for his contribution and his commendation of Leo Crowley, which I think is deserved.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I call the attention of the Committee to the basic question involving the powers of the President of the United States? Assuming that those Members who fear another agency do not want to have one, that is no reason for striking out "the President," when we know it naturally and

properly belongs there. The proper amendment would have been to provide "to existing agency or agencies." Then you would have left it with the President, but it would have to be done through an existing agency or agencies instead of striking out "the President" and substituting a specific agency. This is a serious question. It does not involve any particular President, but the President of the United States. I ask the House on this fundamental question to realize what we are doing before the act is consummated.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that the American member of the council of U. N. R. R. A. is Mr. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, who is already in the State Department, and that he would be the natural person to administer it?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Acheson is the member representing us on U. N. R. R. A. and he is a very able man. He does not want it in the State Department. He so testified before our committee, and he came here yesterday and asked me to have the House to take out the Vorys amendment because he thought that the Department of State would not be the proper place to administer it.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Acheson was in charge of it and he was placed in charge by the President of the United States, was he not, instead of this Congress?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on amendments to the bill be concluded in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, this bill provides for the authorization of the expenditure of \$1,350,000,000 as our share of contribution to the U. N. R. R. A. to be used for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction for people of countries when relieved from Axis domination. Forty-four countries, including England and Russia, are included in this group. The United States has agreed to furnish 50 percent of the funds.

Personally, I think India or at least that part where our armies are now located should be included under this bill. As a matter of fact, India is furnishing \$35,000,000 of the funds. She is entitled to benefits under this proposal to take care of her own starving people, especially in the vicinity of Burma.

Mr. Chairman, I have always felt the United States could accomplish much in

reaching a more friendly understanding with the occupied countries of Europe and could do a real humanitarian act by contributing food, clothing, and medical assistance, especially to starving women and children in these countries. I am in favor of contributing as much money as we can afford for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, when it comes to a question of rehabilitation and reconstruction, we should think carefully with respect to using our funds for that purpose. Of course, we could use money to clear away debris and give people a chance to obtain shelter, but to go on an extended program in an attempt to rehabilitate and rebuild for millions of people in foreign countries is too much for us to undertake.

Mr. Chairman, no nation in the world has been as generous to distressed humanity and to victims of misfortune as America. I am sure the American people want to do their share in helping the unfortunate and distressed in the Axis-oppressed countries of the world.

Mr. Chairman, the post-war world will be a distressed and a poor world to rehabilitate and to rebuild. It will be a gigantic problem. Let me say again, I think the American people would like to do their part.

Mr. Chairman, while we perform these great humanitarian acts, we must also realize there are responsibilities here in America that must be met. We must recognize, after all, the tragedy that America cannot produce enough of the vital necessities of life for the whole world. Mr. Chairman, while we are considering this legislation today, it is well for us to take stock of our own position and move cautiously with respect to the question of rehabilitation, restoration, and rebuilding in other countries of the world.

Mr. Chairman, I am informed there are further and additional plans under consideration. For example, I am advised our Government is giving consideration to sponsoring a great extensive agricultural program in Europe and Asia. I do not know the details of such plan or program, but if followed through it involves the expenditure of tremendous sums for which we would be responsible. Then, we have looming in the not too far distant future, a plan for a great international bank with a capitalization of more than \$20,000,000,000. One of these days we will have to determine how much stock we are going to be asked to take in that institution, and how much credit we will be expected to extend.

Mr. Chairman, as soon as this great struggle is over—and we hope and pray that it may not be too long—we will have tremendous rehabilitation and other problems of our own. We must take care of the millions of men and women in our armed forces. We must provide hospitalization and support for those who are incapacitated and jobs for those who can work. We must see that those who have been employed in our war industries are given a chance for employment. There are many other problems that will need to be worked out.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of reasonable expenditures to feed the starving and to clothe and provide medical help for the destitute people of Europe, but I do not think we ought to go on an extended program of rebuilding and rehabilitating the factories and plants in Europe when we are going to have all we can possibly do to get our own country on nearly an even keel.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FISH: On page 15, after the Mundt amendment, add a new section to be known as section 6: "No funds authorized or provided for in this bill shall be used for rehabilitation or reconstruction."

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I believe that most Members of the House are in favor of that part of the bill that provides relief such as foodstuffs, medical supplies, fuel and the necessities of life. On the other hand, I believe that if you had a secret roll call, most Members of the House would be opposed to establishing a gigantic world-wide W. P. A. with our money for reconstruction or rehabilitation, and they are almost synonymous. There is a distinction without a difference. There is the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum. The bill speaks of rehabilitation, but "rehabilitation" as worded in this bill can well be construed to be "reconstruction." It can well mean the building, repairing, and reconstructing of factories in Europe and of textile mills, as one member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs testified before the Committee on Rules.

As it stands today unamended this bill, if passed in its present form, can well be and will be a gigantic glorified W. P. A. on a world-wide basis with our money. That is the one thing the American people do not want. I do not care whether they are Democrats or whether they are Republicans or whether they come from the North or South, East or West. They want to feed the starving and to clothe them and give them fuel and medicinal supplies, but do not want to enter into a great, vast housing plan in Europe with the money of the American people. I hold in my hand an article from the New York Times of November 26, 1943, dated at Atlantic City when this whole matter was being considered. The article is headed, "Vast housing job studied by U. N. R. R. A." Under this bill as written, of course, the U. N. R. R. A. propose to go into a vast housing job to shelter millions and millions of people in Europe, when in Washington you read in today's paper that there is a serious and deplorable slum situation existing in our own back yard for which Congress is responsible. The wretched slum conditions exist in many American cities, yet we propose in this U. N. R. R. A. bill to rehabilitate Europe with hundreds of millions of dollars that will come out of the pockets of the burdened and already groggy American taxpayers.

The President of the United States stated that one-third of our people are ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed; yet we have written into this bill the power through rehabilitation to use our money

on a great W. P. A. program all over the world. The U. N. R. R. A. will not, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] suggested, come to the Committee on Appropriations only for relief funds, nor can he, as he said, deal out only appropriations for relief but under the law must also provide appropriations for rehabilitation. Most of us are for relief, food, bread, milk, fats, and so forth; what I am trying to do is to have a vote on cutting out all semblance of rehabilitation and reconstruction, not to spend 1 dollar to build even a chicken coop in foreign nations with our money. That is the simple purpose of this amendment. If the resolution goes through unamended then the reaction against this bill as our citizens begin to find out that it is a glorified W. P. A. will spread over the country and the Members of Congress will be on the defensive when the people back home find out how their money is being spent. It will be said that we voted these huge sums for factories and housing and other buildings and lowered the standard of living of our own wage earners in America. So I offer this amendment as a matter of principle. I will not take further time because I know full well it will not be adopted, but I wanted to give the membership an opportunity to vote out all semblance of rehabilitation and reconstruction. I wish the amendment might be approved. If it is not approved this bill will be considered throughout the country as a world-wide glorified W. P. A. and once again the American people will become an international Santa Claus for foreign nations at a time when our national debt is mounting to \$250,000,000,000 and our Nation is approaching national bankruptcy.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON: On page 15, add a new section as follows:

"No program of relief or rehabilitation or policy contemplated or proposed by U. N. R. R. A. shall be placed into operation, without it having first been submitted for approval to the Chief of Staff of the Army of the United Nations in charge of the area in which U. N. R. R. A. proposes to operate."

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in submitting this amendment is that I feel there should be a closer cooperation between U. N. R. R. A. and the armed forces of our Allied armies. It will be recalled that at the close of the last war approximately \$4,000,000,000 worth of supplies, such as materials of all kinds and foods was sold to the government of France. Although France was unable to pay for these materials the point I am bringing out is that these supplies were left over and available in Europe at the close of hostilities. The same thing will follow the cessation of hostilities in this war.

We will have on hand, when the war is over, billions of dollars worth of goods of all kinds, both at home and abroad,

which could be used in carrying out a program such as is outlined by U. N. R. R. A. As an illustration of surplus goods, may I cite you the instance of the sale in Detroit of several hundred thousand dollars worth of surplus machinery for a price so ridiculously low that criticism was voiced throughout the Nation.

This legislation permits the payment of our share either in cash or in kind and I am in favor of the use of this surplus material by the Army in making our payment.

I also wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that this legislation creates a golden opportunity for the setting up of a world-wide W. P. A. I predict that U. N. R. R. A., unless it is forced to submit to the Army all its policies and programs and obtain approval prior to there being placed in operation, that it will become a Mecca for all the broken-down social workers in the world. This element has ever believed that money comes as manna from heaven and that the supply is unlimited.

I believe that by making this organization accountable to the Army that we can prevent this. I believe that we have enough hard-headed, practical soldiers in the Army to prevent the setting up of relief Utopias by this misguided group. The actions of many Members of this Congress are motivated by the spirit of Christianity to assist the peoples of Europe. It is our desire, however, to assist them only to help themselves. I predict that unless this safeguard is taken and control remain with our armed forces, that the letters U. N. R. R. A. will mean "Universally Nefarious Relief Racket Administration." I believe that if this amendment is adopted, we can save the American taxpayer hundreds of millions of dollars through the use of surplus war materials and by taking advantage of the proven knowledge and administrative ability of our military leaders. If this amendment is adopted, I shall support this legislation, as I am confident, with its adoption it will be impossible to create through U. N. R. R. A. a world-wide W. P. A. project.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON) there were—ayes 47, noes 110.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Ohio: On page 15, after line 18 add a new section to be designated section 6 to read as follows: "This act shall expire on January 1, 1946."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I shall not take 5 minutes in which to discuss this amendment; it speaks for itself.

The adoption of this amendment would put the Executive on definite notice that we intend this to be strictly a temporary or emergency measure.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, in order that you may have before you the plan to be

followed by the Rehabilitation Administration in disbursing the money that people of this country are called upon to contribute by the appropriation to be authorized by this bill, there is presented for your consideration the resolution that has been adopted by the U. N. R. R. A., taken from page 299 of the hearing of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

APPENDIX I

The work of the U. N. R. R. A. Council was done in the first instance by four main committees and their subcommittees.

The Resolutions on Policy are contained in the following Appendix.

RESOLUTIONS ON POLICY OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

PART I—GENERAL POLICIES

Resolution 2

A resolution relating to nondiscrimination (Reception No. 299)

Resolved—

1. That, in any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief.

2. That, in determining the relative needs of the population, there may be taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Ohio) there were—ayes 23, noes 108.

So the amendment was rejected.

Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. O'NEAL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 192, to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation organization, reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Vorys amendments, and ask that they be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. VORYS of Ohio:
On page 1, line 4, strike out the word "President" and insert the words "Department of State."

On page 14, line 25, insert after the word "expended" the words "by the Department of State."

On page 15, line 1, strike out the word "President" and insert the words "Department of State."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, Mr. BLOOM asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk called the roll; and there were—yeas 175, nays 217, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 10]

YEAS—175

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Allen, Ill. | Goodwin | Miller, Conn. |
| Andersen, H. Carl. | Graham | Miller, Mo. |
| Anderson, Calif. | Grant, Ind. | Miller, Pa. |
| Andrews | Griffiths | Monkiewicz |
| Arends | Gross | Mott |
| Arnold | Gwynne | Mruk |
| Auchincloss | Hagen | Mundt |
| Baldwin, N. Y. | Hale | Norman |
| Barrett | Hall | Phillips |
| Bates, Mass. | Edwin Arthur | Pittenger |
| Beall | Hall | Plumley |
| Bender | Leonard W. | Poulson |
| Bennett, Mich. | Hancock | Powers |
| Bennett, Mo. | Hartley | Pracht |
| Bishop | Heidinger | Ramey |
| Blackney | Herter | Rankin |
| Bolton | Hess | Reece, Tenn. |
| Bradley, Mich. | Hill | Reed, Ill. |
| Brehm | Hinshaw | Reed, N. Y. |
| Brown, Ohio | Hoeven | Rees, Kans. |
| Brumbaugh | Hoffman | Robison, Ky. |
| Busbey | Holmes, Wash. | Rockwell |
| Butler | Hope | Rodgers, Pa. |
| Canfield | Horan | Rohrbough |
| Carlson, Kans. | Howell | Rowe |
| Carrier | Jeffrey | Schiffler |
| Carson, Ohio | Jenkins | Schwabe |
| Carter | Jennings | Scott |
| Case | Jensen | Shaffer |
| Chenoweth | Johnson | Short |
| Chilperfield | Anton J. | Simpson, Ill. |
| Church | Johnson | Simpson, Pa. |
| Clason | Calvin D. | Smith, Maine |
| Clevenger | Johnson, Ind. | Smith, Ohio |
| Cole, Mo. | Johnson | Springer |
| Cole, N. Y. | J. Leroy | Stanley |
| Compton | Johnson, Ward | Stuckman |
| Crawford | Judd | Sumner, Ill. |
| Cunningham | Kean | Sundstrom |
| Day | Kearney | Taber |
| Dondero | Kilburn | Talbot |
| Douglas | Kinzer | Talle |
| Dworshak | Knutson | Taylor |
| Eaton | Kunkel | Thomas, N. J. |
| Ellis | LaFollette | Tibbott |
| Ellsworth | Lambertson | Towe |
| Elston, Ohio | Landis | Troutman |
| Engel, Mich. | LeCompte | Vorys, Ohio |
| Fellows | LeFevre | Vursell |
| Fenton | Lewis | Wadsworth |
| Fish | McCowan | Welch, Ohio |
| Fuller | McGehee | White |
| Gale | McGregor | Wigglesworth |
| Gallagher | McLean | Willey |
| Gavin | McWilliams | Wilson |
| Gerlach | Maas | Wolcott |
| Gifford | Martin, Iowa | Wolfenden, Pa. |
| Gilchrist | Martin, Mass. | Wolverton, N. J. |
| Gillette | Mason | Woodruff, Mich. |
| Gillie | Morrow | |
| | Michener | |

NAYS—217

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Abernethy | Bloom | Burchill, N. Y. |
| Allen, La. | Bonner | Burdick |
| Anderson, N. Mex. | Boren | Burgin |
| Angell | Bradley, Pa. | Byrne |
| Baldwin, Md. | Brooks | Camp |
| Barden | Brown, Ga. | Cannon, Fla. |
| Barry | Bryson | Cannon, Mo. |
| Bates, Ky. | Buckley | Celler |
| Beckworth | Buffett | Clark |
| Bland | Bulwinkle | Cochran |
| | Burch, Va. | Coffee |

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Colmer | Izac | Peterson, Fla. |
| Cooley | Jarman | Peterson, Ga. |
| Cooper | Johnson, | Pfeiffer |
| Costello | Luther A. | Philbin |
| Courtney | Johnson, | Poage |
| Cox | Lyndon B. | Price |
| Cravens | Johnson, Okla. | Priest |
| Crosser | Kee | Rabaut |
| Cullen | Keefe | Randolph |
| Curley | Kefauver | Richards |
| Curtis | Keiley | Rivers |
| D'Alessandro | Kennedy | Rizley |
| Davis | Keogh | Robertson |
| Dawson | Kerr | Robinson, Utah |
| Delaney | Kilday | Rogers, Calif. |
| Dewey | King | Rogers, Mass. |
| Dickstein | Kirwan | Rowan |
| Dies | Klein | Russell |
| Dilweg | Lane | Sabath |
| Dingell | Lanham | Sadowski |
| Domeneaux | Larcade | Sasser |
| Doughton | Lea | Satterfield |
| Drewry | Lemke | Sauthoff |
| Durham | Lesinski | Scanlon |
| Eberhart | Ludlow | Sheppard |
| Elliott | Lynch | Sikes |
| Ellison, Md. | McCord | Slaughter |
| Engle, Calif. | McCormack | Smith, Va. |
| Fay | McMillan | Smith, W. Va. |
| Feighan | McMurray | Smith, Wis. |
| Fernandez | Madden | Snyder |
| Fisher | Mahon | Somers, N. Y. |
| Fitzpatrick | Maloney | Sparkman |
| Flannagan | Manasco | Spence |
| Fogarty | Mansfield, | Starnes, Ala. |
| Folger | Mont. | Stearns, N. H. |
| Forand | Mansfield, Tex. | Stefan |
| Ford | Marcantonio | Stevenson |
| Fulbright | May | Stewart |
| Fulmer | Merritt | Sullivan |
| Furlong | Miller, Nebr. | Summers, Tex. |
| Gathings | Mills | Tarver |
| Gearhart | Monroney | Thomas, Tex. |
| Gibson | Morrison, La. | Thomason |
| Gordon | Morrison, N. C. | Tolan |
| Gore | Murdock | Vincent, Ky. |
| Gorski | Murphy | Vinson, Ga. |
| Gossett | Murray, Wis. | Voorhis, Calif. |
| Grant, Ala. | Myers | Walter |
| Green | Newsome | Ward |
| Gregory | Norrell | Wasielewski |
| Hare | O'Brien, Ill. | Weaver |
| Harless, Ariz. | O'Brien, Mich. | Weich |
| Harris, Ark. | O'Brien, N. Y. | Wene |
| Harris, Va. | O'Connor | Welch, Ga. |
| Hart | O'Hara | Whitten |
| Hays | O'Konski | Whittington |
| Hébert | O'Neal | Wickersham |
| Heffernan | O'Toole | Winstead |
| Hendricks | Outland | Worley |
| Hoch | Face | Wright |
| Hollifield | Patman | Zimmerman |
| Hull | Patton | |

NOT VOTING—35

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Andersen, August H. | Harness, Ind. | O'Leary |
| Bell | Hobbs | Ploeser |
| Boykin | Holmes, Mass. | Ramspeck |
| Capozzoli | Jackson | Rolph |
| Chapman | Jones | Schuetz |
| Dirksen | Jonkman | Schivner |
| Disney | Kleberg | Sheridan |
| Elmer | Luce | Treadway |
| Gamble | McKenzie | Weiss |
| Granger | Magnuson | West |
| Halleck | Murray, Tenn. | Winter |
| | Norton | Woodrum, Va. |

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Schuetz with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Jones.
Mr. Weiss with Mr. Elmer.
Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Schivner.
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Jonkman.
Mrs. Norton with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Harness of Indiana.
Mr. Disney with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Rolph.
Mr. Ramspeck with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Granger with Mr. August H. Andersen.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now comes on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time and was read the third time.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion to recommit, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the joint resolution?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to that committee to report the same back to the House forthwith, striking out the figures "\$1,350,000,000" on line 5, page 1, of the resolution, and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$700,000,000."

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, on that I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recommit.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 131, nays 261, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—131

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Allen, Ill. | Gilchrist | Norman |
| Allen, La. | Gillette | Norrell |
| Andersen, | Gillie | O'Connor |
| H. Carl | Graham | O'Hara |
| Andersen, | Grant, Ind. | O'Konski |
| August H. | Griffiths | Pace |
| Arends | Gross | Peterson, Ga. |
| Arnold | Gwynne | Phillips |
| Barrett | Hall | Phillips |
| Bennett, Mich. | Edwin Arthur | Plumley |
| Bennett, Mo. | Heldinger | Rankin |
| Bishop | Hess | Reed, Ill. |
| Bradley, Mich. | Hill | Reed, N. Y. |
| Brehm | Hoeven | Rees, Kans. |
| Brooks | Hoffman | Rizley |
| Brown, Ohio | Hope | Robison, Ky. |
| Brumbaugh | Horan | Rockwell |
| Buffett | Howell | Rodgers, Pa. |
| Busbey | Hull | Rogers, Mass. |
| Butler | Jenkins | Russell |
| Carlson, Kans. | Jensen | Sauthoff |
| Carrier | Johnson, | Schiffner |
| Carson, Ohio | Anton, J. | Schwabe |
| Carter | Johnson, | Shafer |
| Case | Calvin D. | Short |
| Chenoweth | Johnson, Ind. | Simpson, Ill. |
| Church | Johnson, Ward | Smith, Ohio |
| Clevenger | Keefe | Smith, Wis. |
| Cole, Mo. | Kinzer | Springer |
| Compton | Knutson | Stefan |
| Cox | Lambertson | Stevenson |
| Cravens | Landis | Stockman |
| Crawford | LeFevre | Sumner, Ill. |
| Curtis | Lemke | Talbot |
| Disney | Lewis | Talle |
| Dworshak | Ludlow | Tibbott |
| Ellis | McCowen | Vursell |
| Elmer | McGehee | Welchel, Ohio |
| Elston, Ohio | McGregor | Welchel, Ga. |
| Engel, Mich. | McWilliams | White |
| Fellows | Maas | Wilson |
| Fish | Martin, Iowa | Wolcott |
| Gathings | Mason | Wolfenden, Pa. |
| Gavin | Miller, Nebr. | Woodruff, Mich. |
| Gearhart | Miller, Pa. | |
| Gibson | Murray, Wis. | |

NAYS—261

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Abernethy | Angell | Barry |
| Anderson, Calif. | Auchincloss | Bates, Ky. |
| Anderson, | Baldwin, Md. | Bates, Mass. |
| N. Mex. | Baldwin, N. Y. | Beall |
| Andrews | Barden | Beckworth |

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Bender | Gregory | Murphy |
| Blackney | Hagen | Myers |
| Bland | Hale | Newsome |
| Bloom | Hall, | O'Brien, Ill. |
| Bolton | Leonard W. | O'Brien, Mich. |
| Bonner | Hancock | O'Brien, N. Y. |
| Boren | Hare | O'Neal |
| Boykin | Harless, Ariz. | O'Toole |
| Bradley, Pa. | Harris, Ark. | Outland |
| Brown, Ga. | Harris, Va. | Patman |
| Bryson | Hart | Patton |
| Buckley | Hartley | Peterson, Fla. |
| Bulwinkle | Hays | Pfeifer |
| Burch, Va. | Hebert | Pittenger |
| Burchill, N. Y. | Heffernan | Poage |
| Burdick | Hendricks | Poulson |
| Burgin | Herter | Powers |
| Byrne | Hinshaw | Pracht |
| Camp | Hoch | Price |
| Canfield | Holfield | Priest |
| Cannon, Fla. | Holmes, Wash. | Rabaut |
| Cannon, Mo. | Izac | Ramey |
| Celler | Jarman | Randolph |
| Clark | Jeffrey | Reece, Tenn. |
| Clason | Jennings | Richards |
| Cochran | Johnson, | Rivers |
| Coffee | J. Leroy | Robertson |
| Cole, N. Y. | Johnson, | Robinson, Utah |
| Colmer | Luther A. | Rogers, Calif. |
| Cooley | Johnson, | Rohrbough |
| Cooper | Lyndon B. | Rolph |
| Costello | Johnson, Okla. | Rowan |
| Courtney | Judd | Rowe |
| Crosser | Kean | Sabath |
| Cullen | Kearney | Sadowski |
| Cunningham | Kee | Sasscer |
| Curley | Kefauver | Satterfield |
| D'Alessandro | Kelley | Scanlon |
| Davis | Kennedy | Scott |
| Dawson | Keogh | Sheppard |
| Delaney | Kerr | Simpson, Pa. |
| Dewey | Kilburn | Slaughter |
| Dickstein | Kilday | Smith, Maine |
| Dies | King | Smith, Va. |
| Dillweg | Kirwan | Smith, W. Va. |
| Dingell | Klein | Smyth |
| Domengeaux | Kunkel | Somers, N. Y. |
| Dondero | LaFollette | Sparkman |
| Doughton | Lane | Spence |
| Douglas | Lanham | Stanley |
| Drewry | Larcade | Starnes, Ala. |
| Durham | Lea | Stearns, N. H. |
| Eaton | LeCompte | Stewart |
| Eberharter | Lesinski | Sullivan |
| Elliott | Lynch | Sundstrom |
| Ellison, Md. | McCord | Taber |
| Ellsworth | McCormack | Tarver |
| Engle, Calif. | McLean | Taylor |
| Fay | McMillan | Thomas, N. J. |
| Feighan | McMurray | Thomas, Tex. |
| Fenton | Madden | Thomason |
| Fernandez | Mahon | Tolan |
| Fitzpatrick | Maloney | Towe |
| Flannagan | Manasco | Troutman |
| Fogarty | Mansfield, | Vincent, Ky. |
| Folger | Mont. | Vinson, Ga. |
| Forand | Mansfield, Tex. | Voorhis, Calif. |
| Ford | Marcantonio | Vorys, Ohio |
| Fulbright | Martin, Mass. | Wadsworth |
| Fuller | May | Walter |
| Fulmer | Merritt | Ward |
| Furlong | Morrow | Waselewski |
| Gale | Michener | Weaver |
| Gallagher | Miller, Conn. | Welch |
| Gerlach | Miller, Mo. | Wene |
| Gifford | Mills | Whitten |
| Goodwin | Monkiewicz | Whittington |
| Gordon | Monroney | Wickersham |
| Gore | Morrison, La. | Wigglesworth |
| Gorski | Morrison, N. C. | Willey |
| Gossett | Mott | Winstead |
| Grant, Ala. | Mruk | Wolverton, N. J. |
| Green | Mundt | Wright |
| | Murdock | Zimmerman |

NOT VOTING—35

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Bell | Jackson | Schuetz |
| Capozzoli | Jones | Scrivner |
| Chapman | Jonkman | Sheridan |
| Chipperfield | Kleberg | Sikes |
| Day | Luce | Sumners, Tex. |
| Dirksen | McKenzie | Treadway |
| Gamble | Magnuson | Weiss |
| Granger | Murray, Tenn. | West |
| Halleck | Norton | Winter |
| Harness, Ind. | O'Leary | Woodrum, Va. |
| Hobbs | Ploeser | Worley |
| Holmes, Mass. | Ramspeck | |

Mr. BREHM changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Scrivner for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.

Mr. Jones for, with Mr. Jonkman against.

General pairs:

Mr. Schuetz with Mr. Ploeser.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Norton with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Winter.

Mr. Chapman with Mr. Harness of Indiana.

Mr. Ramspeck with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Chipperfield.

Mr. Weiss with Mr. Day.

Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Gamble.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk called the roll; and there were—yeas 338, nays 54, answered "present" 1, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 12]

YEAS—338

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Abernethy | Cooper | Gossett |
| Allen, Ill. | Costello | Graham |
| Allen, La. | Courtney | Grant, Ala. |
| Andersen, | Crosser | Grant, Ind. |
| H. Carl | Cullen | Green |
| Anderson, Calif. | Cunningham | Gregory |
| Anderson, | Curley | Gross |
| N. Mex. | Curtis | Gwynne |
| Andersen, | D'Alessandro | Hagen |
| August H. | Davis | Hale |
| Andrews | Dawson | Hall |
| Angell | Delaney | Edwin Arthur |
| Arends | Dewey | Hall |
| Auchincloss | Dickstein | Leonard W. |
| Baldwin, Md. | Dies | Hancock |
| Baldwin, N. Y. | Dillweg | Hare |
| Barden | Dingell | Harless, Ariz. |
| Barrett | Domengeaux | Harris, Ark. |
| Barry | Dondero | Harris, Va. |
| Bates, Ky. | Doughton | Hart |
| Bates, Mass. | Douglas | Hartley |
| Beall | Drewry | Hays |
| Beckworth | Durham | Hebert |
| Bender | Eaton | Heffernan |
| Bennett, Mich. | Eberharter | Hendricks |
| Bennett, Mo. | Elliott | Herter |
| Blackney | Ellison, Md. | Hess |
| Bland | Ellsworth | Hill |
| Bloom | Elston, Ohio | Hinshaw |
| Bolton | Engel, Mich. | Hoch |
| Bonner | Engle, Calif. | Hoeven |
| Bradley, Pa. | Fay | Holfield |
| Brehm | Feighan | Holmes, Wash. |
| Brooks | Fellows | Horan |
| Brown, Ga. | Fenton | Howell |
| Brown, Ohio | Fernandez | Hull |
| Bryson | Fish | Izac |
| Buckley | Fisher | Jarman |
| Bulwinkle | Fitzpatrick | Jeffrey |
| Burch, Va. | Flannagan | Jenkins |
| Burchill, N. Y. | Fogarty | Jennings |
| Burdick | Folger | Jensen |
| Burgin | Forand | Johnson, Ind. |
| Butler | Ford | Johnson, |
| Byrne | Fulbright | J. Leroy |
| Camp | Fuller | Johnson, |
| Canfield | Fulmer | Luther A. |
| Cannon, Fla. | Furlong | Johnson, |
| Cannon, Mo. | Gale | Lyndon B. |
| Carson, Ohio | Gallagher | Johnson, Okla. |
| Carter | Gathings | Johnson, Ward |
| Case | Gavin | Judd |
| Chenoweth | Gerlach | Kean |
| Church | Gifford | Kearney |
| Clark | Gilchrist | Kee |
| Clason | Gillette | Keefe |
| Cochran | Gillie | Kefauver |
| Coffee | Goodwin | Kelley |
| Cole, N. Y. | Gordon | Kennedy |
| Compton | Gore | Keogh |
| Cooley | Gorski | Kerr |

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Kilburn | Murray, Wis. | Slaughter |
| Kilday | Myers | Smith, Maine |
| King | Newsome | Smith, Va. |
| Kinzer | Norman | Smith, W. Va. |
| Kirwan | Norrell | Snyder |
| Klein | O'Brien, Ill. | Somers, N. Y. |
| Kunkel | O'Brien, N. Y. | Sparkman |
| LaFollette | O'Connor | Spence |
| Landis | O'Neal | Springer |
| Lane | O'Toole | Stanley |
| Lanham | Outland | Starnes, Ala. |
| Larcade | Patman | Stearns, N. H. |
| Lea | Patton | Stefan |
| LeCompte | Peterson, Fla. | Stevenson |
| LeFevre | Peterson, Ga. | Stewart |
| Lesinski | Pfeiffer | Sullivan |
| Lewis | Philbin | Summers, Tex. |
| Ludlow | Pittenger | Sundstrom |
| Lynch | Plumley | Taber |
| McCord | Poage | Talbot |
| McCormack | Poulson | Talle |
| McCowan | Powers | Tarver |
| McGregor | Pracht | Taylor |
| McLean | Price | Thomas, N. J. |
| McMillan | Priest | Thomas, Tex. |
| McMurray | Rabaut | Thomason |
| McWilliams | Ramey | Tibbott |
| Madden | Randolph | Tolan |
| Mahon | Rankin | Towe |
| Maloney | Reece, Tenn. | Troutman |
| Manasco | Rees, Kans. | Vincent, Ky. |
| Manfield, d. | Richards | Vinson, Ga. |
| Mont. | Rivers | Voorhis, Calif. |
| Mansfield, Tex. | Robertson | Vorvys, Ohio |
| Marcantonio | Robinson, Utah | Wadsworth |
| Martin, Iowa | Rockwell | Walter |
| Martin, Mass. | Rodgers, Pa. | Ward |
| May | Rogers, Calif. | Wasielewski |
| Merritt | Rohrbough | Weaver |
| Morrow | Rolph | Welch, Ohio |
| Michener | Rowan | Welch |
| Miller, Conn. | Rowe | Wene |
| Miller, Mo. | Russell | Whitten |
| Miller, Nebr. | Sabath | Whittington |
| Miller, Pa. | Sadowski | Wickersham |
| Mills | Sasser | Wigglesworth |
| Monkiewicz | Satterfield | Willey |
| Monroney | Sauthoff | Wilson |
| Morrison, La. | Scanlon | Winstead |
| Morrison, N. C. | Schiffner | Wolfenden, Pa. |
| Mott | Schwabe | Wolverton, N. J. |
| Mruk | Scott | Worley |
| Mundt | Sheppard | Wright |
| Murdoch | Sikes | Zimmerman |
| Murphy | Simpson, Pa. | |

NAYS—54

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Arnold | Gearhart | Phillips |
| Bishop | Gibson | Reed, Ill. |
| Boren | Griffiths | Reed, N. Y. |
| Bradley, Mich. | Heldinger | Rizley |
| Brumbaugh | Hoffman | Robison, Ky. |
| Buffett | Hope | Rogers, Mass. |
| Busbey | Johnson | Shafer |
| Carlson, Kans. | Anton J. Johnson | Short |
| Carrier | Calvin D. Johnson | Simpson, Ill. |
| Clevenger | Knutson | Smith, Ohio |
| Cole, Mo. | Lemke | Smith, Wis. |
| Cox | McGehee | Stockman |
| Cravens | Maas | Sumner, Ill. |
| Crawford | Mason | Vursell |
| Day | O'Brien, Mich. | Whelchel, Ga. |
| Disney | O'Hara | White |
| Dworshak | O'Konski | Wolcott |
| Ellis | Face | Woodruff, Mich. |
| Elmer | | |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Lambertson

NOT VOTING—34

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Bell | Hobbs | Ploeser |
| Boykin | Holmes, Mass. | Ramspeck |
| Capozzoli | Jackson | Schuetz |
| Celler | Jones | Schvner |
| Chapman | Jonkman | Sheridan |
| Chiperfield | Kleberg | Treadway |
| Colmer | Luce | Weiss |
| Dirksen | McKenzie | West |
| Gamble | Magnuson | Winter |
| Granger | Murray, Tenn. | Woodrum, Va. |
| Halleck | Norton | |
| Harness, Ind. | O'Leary | |

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bell for, with Mr. Lambertson against.
Mr. Schuetz for, with Mr. Jones against.
Mr. Capozzoli for, with Mr. Scrivner against.

General pairs:

Mr. Weiss with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.
Mrs. Norton with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Harness of Indiana.
Mr. Ramspeck with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Jonkman.
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Chiperfield.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. BELL. I voted "nay." I withdraw that vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 408), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That there is here established—

(a) A special committee to be known as the Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning (hereinafter referred to as the "special committee").

(b) The special committee shall be composed of 12 Members of the House of Representatives, 7 from the majority and 5 from the minority, appointed by the Speaker of the House.

(c) It shall be the duty of the special committee to investigate all matters relating to post-war economic policy and problems; to gather information, plans, and suggestions from informed sources with respect to such problems; to study the plans and suggestions received; to report to the Congress from time to time the results of findings made and conclusions reached. It is the sense and purpose of this resolution to make accessible to the Congress, through the special committee, the most complete information respecting post-war economic policy and post-war problems that is available, to the end that Congress may be advised respecting those problems and in a position to formulate solutions with respect to them which will result in the greatest contribution by the Congress to achievement of a stable economy and a just peace. It is intended that full authority to accomplish this general purpose shall be granted by this resolution.

Sec. 2. The special committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall have power to hold hearings and to sit and act at such places and times, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of said committee, and may be served by any person designated by him.

SOLDIER-VOTE BILL

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 412), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, etc., That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Com-

mittee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 1285, to amend the act of September 16, 1942, which provided a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed four hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order as a substitute amendment for the Senate bill the provisions contained in H. R. 3982. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommitt.

PROGRAM FOR THE REST OF THE WEEK

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I do this for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader what the program will be for the rest of the week.

Mr. McCORMACK. The following matters will be brought up, but I am not stating them in the order in which they may be considered:

The conference report on the mustering-out pay bill.

A resolution relating to the Dies committee, which I understand is an appropriation of additional money for that committee.

The Colmer resolution to establish a post-war economic policy and planning committee.

House Resolution 406, from the Committee on the Judiciary, authorizing that committee or a subcommittee thereof to inquire into and investigate the conduct of two judges of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

On Thursday and Friday there will be general debate on the independent offices appropriation bill, and on Monday that bill will be finished.

On Tuesday the soldiers' vote bill will be taken up.

Mr. MICHENER. The soldier-vote bill will not come up until Tuesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. On Tuesday.

Mr. MICHENER. I thank the gentleman.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

ABROGATE THE CHAMBERLAIN WHITE PAPER

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend

my remarks and include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, many communications reach my desk from San Francisco urging abrogation of the Chamberlain White Paper. The purport of all is that the doors of Palestine be opened to Jews escaping the death trap of Europe. What a travesty on justice that the Jews alone should be under restriction from freely entering Palestine.

The situation confronting the Jewish populations in Nazi-controlled Europe is tragic beyond description. Their plight is pathetic; it is distressing—over 1,000,000 slain. One finds it hard to realize that such a condition can prevail in our so-called enlightened twentieth century. But we are facing actualities, not theories. Has the world forgotten lessons taught in the Sermon on the Mount?

Temple Sherith Israel is one of the pioneer Jewish congregations in San Francisco. Members of Temple Sherith Israel always take an active part in every move for the betterment of San Francisco and of San Franciscans. The Men's Club of Temple Sherith Israel passed a resolution on January 18, 1944, which I desire to read as part of my remarks:

Whereas the White Paper issued by the British Government in May 1939 under the leadership of Prime Minister Chamberlain stops the immigration of Jews into Palestine after March 31, 1944, and imposes unfair restrictions on the rights of Jews in Palestine; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe and the resultant existence of hordes of refugees in Nazi-occupied countries has clearly demonstrated the need for a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless because of this persecution; and

Whereas such White Paper is a vestige of an appeasement policy which has been repudiated by Great Britain under the leadership of Winston Churchill and by the other United Nations; and

Whereas the terms of said White Paper in closing immigration constitute a flagrant breach of the provisions of the mandate accepted by Great Britain as to Palestine, which provisions were approved by the Congress of the United States together with 52 nations; and

Whereas millions of lives are now dedicated to assure the preservation of freedom for all peoples, and equality of rights throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by Temple Sherith Israel Men's Club, That it calls upon the present Government of Great Britain to abrogate immediately and before the effective date of March 31, 1944, the White Paper and that it requests the Government of the United States through its State Department, its Senate, and its House of Representatives to urge that the doors of Palestine may be kept open for free entry of Jews into that country and that there shall not be any restrictions on the opportunity for land purchase or colonization in Palestine; and be it hereby further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded forthwith, over the signature of the president and recording secretary of Temple Sherith Israel Men's Club, to His Majesty's Embassy, at Washington, D. C., to Hon. Cordell Hull, Hon. Hiram W. Johnson,

Hon. Sheridan Downey, Hon. Richard J. Welch, and Hon. Thomas Rolph.

Witness our hands this 18th day of January 1944.

HARRY THOR,
President.

Attest:

EDWARD N. JACKSON,
Recording Secretary.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement and the names of Members signing that statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the pen of Mark K. Edgar, of the Grosse Pointe News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein two editorials, one from the Washington Post and one from the Washington News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF DISABLED VETERANS

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, of the various legislation that Congress has passed in the interest of veterans, there is none that is more constructive than that which provides vocational training, enabling disabled veterans to find their place in the national life. I recently had occasion to compare the allowances made under the present law with those granted to veterans of the last war. To my surprise, I discovered that these allowances are actually less in many cases, despite the increased cost of living.

I have therefore introduced a bill increasing those allowances to a level more nearly in accord with current conditions. Under this the amount payable to a single veteran without dependents would be \$100 per month; a wife and no child, \$135 per month; a wife and one child, \$145 per month; each additional child, \$5 per month; no wife and one child, \$130 per month; each additional child, \$5 per month; dependent mother or father, \$120 per month; for each parent, no specific rate; aggregate limitation, none.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Personally, I think the gentleman has put his finger on the difficulty in connection with vocational training. We are paying less to those in vocational training in this war than in the World War. I congratulate the gentleman for the contribution that he is making. In my opinion, that should be corrected as soon as possible.

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

I feel sure that this legislation will receive the approval of the House once the facts are called to its attention. My purpose in speaking of it now is to urge immediate action. This is not a problem of the future—these men are on our hands now. As of December 31, no less than 26,125 veterans had been determined to have vocational handicaps. Of these, only about 5,000 have applied for vocational training. Too many of them are accepting jobs in war production which will expire at the end of the present crisis, and leave them without the training which would fit them for some permanent employment. The increase in allowances provided in my bill should be at least some slight added inducement to these men to avail themselves of this service.

A bill to revise the rates of pension to veterans while pursuing vocational training under part VII of veterans regulation No. 1 (a), as amended

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of paragraph 3 of part VII of veterans regulation No. 1 (a), as amended by the act of March 24, 1943, Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, as precedes the proviso, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"3. While pursuing training prescribed herein, and for 2 months after his or her employability is determined, each veteran, if entitled to monthly pension in a lesser amount, shall be paid increased pension which when added to the amount of pension to which he is otherwise entitled will aggregate an amount of pension equal to (1) \$100 per month if the veteran is single, without dependents; (2) \$120 per month if the veteran has a wife, child, or dependent parent, plus (a) \$15 per month if there is a wife, but no child, (b) \$25 per month if there is a wife and one child, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child, (c) \$10 per month if there is no wife but one child, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an Associated Press dispatch. Also I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO PRINT

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be allowed 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Rules Committee has just submitted to the House a rule for the consideration of the soldiers' vote bill. We were assured by the majority leader a few days ago that if this rule were presented, he would bring the bill up immediately following the U. N. R. R. A. resolution. That was a public statement made by the gentleman from Massachusetts in reply to my own request for information as to when the soldiers' vote bill would be brought up in the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman indicate where, and quote the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. FISH. To that extent. If the gentleman wishes to change his mind—

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not change my mind.

Mr. FISH. I do not want to quibble about it. I will take his word—whatever he says.

Mr. McCORMACK. Let me read from the RECORD. On page 589 of the RECORD of January 21, Friday last, I announced the program for this week. At that time I said:

The next order of business will be the continued consideration of the bill under consideration.

That was a bill that was being debated, following the Rankin resolution, changing the rules of the House. Then I said:

If the Committee on Rules reports out a rule on the soldiers' vote bill, it is the intention to bring that bill up if the Senate does not begin debate on a bill reported out of committee yesterday.

Then the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] interrupted and said:

Would that make any difference? The Senate has already passed one soldiers' vote bill.

To which I answered:

Frankly, I do not know; but without definitely committing myself it might make some difference to have that bill under debate in the Senate and a similar bill under debate in the House.

I think that comment is very clear.

Mr. FISH. I am not questioning the remarks of the gentleman in answer to the minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]. I refer to another time, when the gentleman replied to my own question that the soldiers' vote bill would follow immediately after the U. N. R. R. A.

I shall consume the remainder of my time to state that the minority Members are ready and have been willing right along to bring this controversial issue regarding the soldiers' vote before the House under an open rule, so that the Members could present their amendments and let the House determine what action it wanted to take. We have no responsibility or power to expedite consideration of the soldiers' vote bill. The responsibility rests upon the Democratic

majority for blocking and delaying consideration of this important war measure under an open poll.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes on the completion of other special orders today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD at the point where the debate closed today in the Committee of the Whole, and include a resolution from the hearings on the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE

The SPEAKER. Under special order of the House heretofore made, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY] for 1 hour.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, after the other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WORLEY. I yield my time today.

UNUSED APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The SPEAKER. Under previous special order of the House, heretofore made, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, on November 18, 1943, I reported to the House that of currently available appropriations for the Military Establishment, the War Department Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations had ascertained that \$13,163,519,000 had been placed in Bureau of the Budget reserve, and that in all probability that vast amount would remain unobligated as of the end of the current fiscal year, which ends next June 30.

I explained at that time why that money would go unused, and I stated that the War Department would continue to relinquish additional amounts when and as circumstances should so warrant.

I wish now to repeat that my subcommittee was advised this morning that it now appeared that that \$13,163,519,000 will be increased by \$14,214,877,000, or to \$27,378,396,000.

Generally speaking, the additional amount is responsive to considerations not unlike those which yielded the first amount. Briefly, they are:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Reduction in military personnel..... | \$5,461,000 |
| 2. Reduction in requirements..... | 3,190,485,000 |
| 3. Price reductions..... | 10,916,000,000 |
| 4. Miscellaneous..... | 102,931,000 |

Total..... 14,214,877,000

As I said when I reported on this matter back in November, these unused funds, since they will not be obligated,

although their obligation was intended and definitely indicated when they were made mean "that our ultimate debt will be diminished by a corresponding amount, and hence our tax levies over the years will be to that extent lightened."

However encouraging this information may be, it offers no sound basis for an immediate lessening of the tax load. Our public debt has reached such huge proportions—and it is daily growing—that, in my judgment, it would be folly not to tax to the utmost during this period of wide employment and high wages and large war profits in order that it may more quickly be brought and held within reasonable bounds. We owe that to our men and women of the armed services. It is a major part of our responsibility to see that their national house is in order when their war job is done.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I should like to present as a part of my remarks the statement made to my subcommittee today upon this subject by Brig. Gen. George J. Richards, United States Army, Budget officer of the War Department General Staff. General Richards' statement was presented with the approval of Lt. Gen. J. T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of the War Department General Staff.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. GEORGE J. RICHARDS,
UNITED STATES ARMY

You will recall that on November 3, 1943, in response to your inquiry, the Secretary of War advised you that it had been found practicable to transfer to the Bureau of the Budget Reserve \$10,943,519,000. Your subcommittee thereupon conducted hearings for more than 3 days, beginning November 15, during which you reviewed the major portion of the War Department's program. As a result of these hearings, the War Department consented to increase the \$10,943,519,000 already in the Bureau of the Budget Reserve, by an additional \$2,220,000,000, making a grand total of \$13,163,519,000 in Bureau of the Budget Reserve.

The ability of the War Department to place these funds in Bureau of the Budget Reserve was due largely to the fact that the international situation had improved so much between July 1, 1943, the day the Military Appropriation Act for 1944 was passed, and the time of your hearings, November 15, 1943. During that period the strategic commitments of the United States had so changed for the better that the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, had been able to reduce the proposed size of the Army from 8,248,000 to 7,700,000 officers and men; and the rate of airplane construction had been lower than anticipated. Moreover, the carryover from the previous year had been \$2,600,000,000 greater than anticipated. These and other related factors enabled the War Department to release the \$13,163,519,000 to Bureau of the Budget Reserve.

The major categories into which this amount could be subdivided were:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Reduction in military personnel..... | \$1,946,039,000 |
| Curtailment of the armament and equipment program, including the Air Corps..... | 9,629,275,000 |
| Price reductions..... | 1,500,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 83,205,000 |

Total..... 13,163,519,000

PRESENT BUDGETARY CONDITION

The War Department has continued the study of its program and can report to you that at the moment it appears that some

\$27,378,396,000 will be available for reappropriation at the end of the present fiscal year, as shown on the attached table.

Of this amount, \$12,819,760,000 was due to reductions in requirements, \$12,416,000,000 to price reductions, \$1,951,500,000 to the reduction in military personnel (pay, travel, clothing, subsistence, etc.), and the remaining \$191,136,000 to miscellaneous projects.

Comparing these figures with the ones given you on November 15, it is noted that the anticipated savings due to reduction in military personnel remains almost the same. The \$102,931,000 increased savings in miscellaneous projects is due almost entirely to the fact that certain expected contingencies probably will not arise. With minor exceptions, the \$3,190,485,000 increased savings in requirements, is due largely to reductions in the ordnance program, while the very material savings of \$10,916,000,000 because of price reductions, concern the Army Air Forces, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps.

REDUCTION IN REQUIREMENTS

Of the increased savings in requirements, the major portion is due to cut-backs in the ordnance program. Shifts in the grand strategy of the war and the emphasis on different theaters of operation affected the quantities and types of weapons and ammunition which were needed. This resulted in many reductions in the Army supply program upon which the 1944 estimates were based. Among the largest reductions were over 12,000 tanks, over 2,000 90-millimeter antiaircraft guns, over 6,000 76-millimeter guns, and billions of rounds of small-arms ammunition.

PRICE REDUCTIONS

As to price reductions, including funds recovered by renegotiation, they are distributed largely between the Signal Corps, the Ordnance, and the Army Air Forces. In the Signal Corps, price reductions have been even more favorable than anticipated. Actual

prices paid during this fiscal year show a savings of from 15 to 20 percent on the estimates. In some instances the savings have been very striking. This is particularly true in the case of radio crystals where a reduction of as much as 60 percent has been effected, and in certain special radio equipment not heretofore manufactured. These price savings have been due in part to the economies resulting in quantity production; and from repeat orders, since engineering development, special equipment and tooling costs were absorbed in the initial contracts.

In the Ordnance Department, the experience of contractors in manufacturing ordnance and the elimination of high-cost producers has resulted in savings of billions of dollars.

As to the Army Air Forces, they have a number of letter contracts outstanding on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis. The latest unit price on these products are lower than when the letter contracts were sent out. When these letter contracts are converted to formal approved contracts, the lower unit prices will prevail. Thus a considerable amount of money will be saved.

The same unit price differential prevails in a number of formal cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts now in force. The lower price will be effective as soon as the legalistic problems in connection with the fixed fee are solved.

It is also estimated that considerable savings will result from Army Air Forces fixed-price contracts being renegotiated.

From time to time new contracts for airplanes, engines, and spare parts are being let. The unit prices under these contracts are considerably lower than those which prevailed when the estimates for fiscal year 1944 were submitted.

That is a brief summary of our prospective savings as they appear today. Please be assured, however, that the War Department will continue the intensive study of its program so that economy will prevail wherever possible in financing the costs of this stupendous world struggle.

Funds for reappropriation, June 30, 1944

| | As reported to your committee Nov. 5, 1943 | As reported Jan. 25, 1944 | Increase |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------|
| Reduction in military personnel..... | \$1,946,039,000 | \$1,951,500,000 | \$5,461,000 |
| Reduction in requirements..... | 9,629,275,000 | 12,819,760,000 | 3,190,485,000 |
| Price reductions..... | 1,500,000,000 | 12,416,000,000 | 10,916,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 88,205,000 | 191,136,000 | 102,931,000 |
| Total..... | 13,163,519,000 | 27,378,396,000 | 14,214,877,000 |

FOOD

The SPEAKER. Under special order heretofore made, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time to discuss the food situation. Due to the lateness of the hour and the fact that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has promised me time on Friday next, when the independent offices appropriation bill is under consideration, I yield back my time.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under special order heretofore made, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, due to the lateness of the hour I yield back my time.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massa-

chusetts [Mr. LANE] is recognized for 10 minutes.

SOLDIER VOTE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, let us put first things first. It is not alone the fact that we at home want our soldiers and sailors to exercise their fundamental right to vote. They, sacrificing all for our democratic way of life, they with a far greater right to be heard, want it.

In peace, the routine of voting is a simple procedure. In war, with millions of men outside the country, their right to vote is beset with countless obstacles. Men from different communities and different States are intermingled in the same units and these units in turn are scattered, as no military force was ever before scattered, all around the globe.

It is our responsibility, without equivocation or delay, to solve this question: To what practical degree will they be able to vote this year?

When we were treacherously attacked, the Nation organized to fight for its

survival. In that process, all of the citizens had to cooperate for the common cause. Business was mobilized; labor was harnessed; agriculture was called upon for greater efforts; and every citizen had to forego peacetime rights and privileges as we girded to defend ourselves. We did not, and we could not rely upon a voluntary army or navy. No State armies were possible because war demands a centralized control. To win, we had to subordinate individual liberties to group necessities.

Outside circumstances forced this discipline upon us. We could not repeal the scientific barbarism striking at us with peacetime niceties. We had to sacrifice. But in sacrificing, we sought to retain as many of our rights as were consistent with the military and naval imperatives of the hour.

And so today, for our men and women in the armed services, we must preserve what we can of the essence of voting, rather than lose all in paralyzing technicalities.

Let us not have a repetition of the 1942 experiment. The Congress then passed legislation which sought to provide a method of voting for our soldiers and sailors. Out of 5,000,000 men in service at the time, only 28,000 war ballots met the requirements. The mechanics of the present law which some Members wish to retain are wholly inadequate because, clinging stubbornly to the pattern of States' rights, they become unworkable in this emergency.

Election procedures in and within the 48 States are intricate and overlapping. For instance, my congressional district embraces parts of two counties, yet those two counties must have separate lists for the county candidates. This is further broken down into smaller legislative districts for the State government. Absentee voting rules are complex and varying. Registration and poll-tax requirements cause additional delays.

In 40 of our States, the legislatures will not be in session before January 1945. Special sessions would have to be called to enact special legislation, but we have no guarantee that the several States will do this in time for the plan to be workable. Such indirect and cumbersome machinery will thwart the very purpose we seek to achieve.

Are we to quibble over constitutional-ity when insistence on that point will deny to 5,000,000 of our men who will be overseas by November a fundamental liberty? Daniel Webster once advised us that the Constitution is a flexible instrument designed to meet new and challenging conditions. We are not asking for a basic change in the political functioning of our Nation. In this emergency, which is an exception to the general rule, we want to preserve the substance of American democracy, even if we must suspend the form. To insist upon all when we can't have all, would create in the public eye a picture of Congress fiddling while our boys burn.

The injection of States' rights into this discussion is a diversion, intended to confuse the issue. It will fail of its purpose because it will not hold up to the realism demanded by a nation that is

fighting for its life. The American public will have little patience with an obvious attempt to deceive them.

In this emergency, most of us have been called upon to sacrifice. Now it is the turn of the States. The bill establishing State control of the voting by our armed forces is unworkable. That was proved in 1942. The Federal ballot bill, though limited as to the number of offices to be voted upon, is workable. Jealous though we may be of the sovereignty of our respective districts and subdistricts, let us frankly acknowledge that this is an emergency measure, which will not jeopardize the American way of government.

The office of Chief Executive in time of war is doubly important. It is the symbol of our unity and determination. It has great prestige value before the world. That office must not be repudiated. Any failure of the American political system to work in time of stress, any inability on its part to give to the men and women fighting for it, a chance to participate in the vote for leadership, will expose us to the mockery of our enemies.

If this unfortunate event should happen, I can imagine Herr Goebbels chuckling over the propaganda line we have voluntarily given to him. I can see the Nazi press proclaiming in screaming headlines: United States election machinery breaks down; soldiers denied right to vote, democracy fails to meet crisis; armed forces insulted; Congress split.

The practical solution of this problem lies in passage of the Worley bill which provides for a uniform Federal ballot, with permissive use of State ballots. But it must be done in time.

Secretary of War Stimson has warned us that overseas mail to the service men and women may be delayed seriously if the armed forces are required to give travel priority to State balloting material.

Simplicity is the need if our efforts are to be effective. Our first consideration must be to get the ballots out to the men and back in time. Nonpartisan committees will determine what ballots are valid and countable. The whole procedure must be streamlined in order to be efficient.

We do not hear much from our soldiers overseas; they are too busy fighting to write. But they are thinking and watching to see if we safeguard their rights in a straightforward manner. The challenge is for us to meet this emergency condition in the same direct manner as they are meeting and mastering emergency conditions.

In this hour of stern realism, there is so little time for shadow-boxing. We cannot have all the guaranties and complex procedures of a peacetime election. Circumstances have altered the case.

We are faced with two alternatives: First, to pass legislation whereby our service men and women have the practical opportunity to vote for candidates for the Presidency and the Congress, even though they are obliged, because of emergency restrictions, to forego the hundreds of lesser offices; or, second, to pass legislation that, insisting entirely on

the technicalities of States' rights, loses, in effect, the serviceman's right to be heard at all.

Even as our soldiers and sailors fight, we stand on trial before them on an issue directly and exclusively concerning them. Let us prove our good faith.

The Worley bill, designed to give our 5,000,000 men and women overseas the opportunity to pass judgment on our leadership, deserves our immediate and sincere consideration. In this supreme test we must shorten our lines and prove that democracy can and will work. It will hearten our people at home; it will be a source of pride and satisfaction to our men and women at the front and it will prove conclusively to the world that democracy is a genuine expression of the people's will even under the most difficult of all conditions, the terrible stress and strain of war.

The time is short.

The issue: "To what practical degree will we, the Congress, enable our men and women overseas to vote this year?"

The answer: Passage of the Worley bill.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HOBBS (at the request of Mr. MANASCO), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

THE LATE SENATOR FREDERICK VAN NUYS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, it is with genuine sadness that I announce to the House the death of an honored son of Indiana and a valued servant of the Nation, United States Senator FREDERICK VAN NUYS. The news of his death swept over the capital like wildfire this morning and it came as a tremendous shock to friends and associates with whom he was in conversation only a day or so ago and who noticed that he apparently was in his usual good health, except for a slight cold. He was found dead this morning at 5 o'clock at his home.

A touch of pathos was added to the untimely tragedy of the Senator's death by the fact that Mrs. Van Nuys was in Arizona when it occurred. She left Tucson by plane at 12:30 o'clock today and funeral arrangements will await her return. Burial will be at Anderson, Ind., amid the surroundings of the Senator's early political and professional triumphs.

In his passing death has again found a shining mark. In Indiana his name was a synonym for honor and honesty. A Democrat, fundamentally grounded in the philosophy of Jefferson, he was, above all, a consecrated servant of the people. He had but one purpose and that was to do right, and he held to that purpose with inflexible determination.

In his earlier years he served as a public prosecutor and as United States attorney for the district of Indiana. He was a great lawyer, whose professional talents were recognized by his appointment to the high position of chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. As a Senator he was a worthy successor of Hendricks, of Fairbanks, Ralston, and Kern, and other illustrious Hoosiers who preceded him to "that bourne from which no traveler returns."

At a later time I shall have more to say about this distinguished son of Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with our distinguished colleague from Indiana in paying this tribute to the memory of Senator FREDERICK VAN NUYS. For many years I have known FREDERICK VAN NUYS. He was a loyal friend of mine. He was born in the county in which I now reside. There he attended the public schools. He was the son of a doctor and resided in the small village of Falmouth, Ind. I was greatly shocked when I heard of the very untimely death of Senator VAN NUYS. His service during his span of life has been outstanding. As a citizen and as a friend he was one of the most outstanding in our community. He was loyal as a friend and he was constant in his citizenship.

FRED VAN NUYS was a great lawyer. He served as prosecuting attorney of Madison County, and it was when he was occupying that high office that I first became acquainted with him. I was then engaged in the practice of law and we had tried at that particular time when he was prosecuting attorney many cases in which we were both involved. Later he was appointed as United States district attorney for the district of Indiana. He served in that capacity capably, faithfully, and well. Following his services as United States district attorney he came to the United States Senate, and his service in that great legislative body has been outstanding. As chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate of the United States, his services have been great and of lasting benefit to the people of this great Nation. During these days of national peril, Mr. Speaker, we can ill afford to lose a great man such as Senator FREDERICK VAN NUYS was. I observe from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that on Friday last he responded to the last roll call in the United States Senate. His death was untimely. FREDERICK VAN NUYS was a great American. I can say of him as was once said of one of the great heroes, "This was a man."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE].

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of sorrow and loss that I join here today in paying tribute to my colleague from Indiana, FREDERICK VAN NUYS, a great American and an outstanding Hoosier, whose death came with such surprising suddenness this morning.

FRED VAN NUYS served in the United States Senate for 11 critical years as the representative of all the people of Indiana. He served with courage and distinction. He was a Democrat, but he was a slave to no man or no party, paying allegiance only to what was best for America.

I have known FRED VAN NUYS by reputation for more than 30 years, but my personal acquaintance with him dates back only to 1939 when I first came to Congress. As a freshman Congressman I visited Senator VAN NUYS, and I remember to this day my conversation with him. He was cordial and kindly. Although we were of opposite political faiths, he

told me, "One Hoosier always helps another. You must always feel free to call on me and consult me."

The faults of our brothers we write upon the sands,
Their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory.

I am sure that I express the sentiments of all who are present today, and those Members who are not here, when I say that we will enshrine the virtues of FRED VAN NUYS in our minds henceforth, with keenest appreciation of his worthiness. He was the embodiment of those stalwart characteristics that have gone into the building of a great Nation.

Indiana has lost a loyal son. On behalf of the people of Fort Wayne and the Fourth District, I extend the deepest sympathy to Mrs. Van Nuys and her son and the friends and relatives of this fine American.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GRANT].

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in the untimely passing of FREDERICK VAN NUYS, our senior Senator from Indiana, that State has lost one of its most distinguished sons and our Nation one of its outstanding statesmen. Senator VAN NUYS served in the United States Senate for more than 11 years, the last few of which he occupied the important post of chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He was a life-long Democrat, a firm believer in the principles of Thomas Jefferson, but, like every citizen, he was first of all a thorough American. He spent all his life in politics, which, in the last analysis, is the essence of good government, and it is especially true with us because our two-party system is the essence of free representative government.

Mr. Speaker, we join with our colleagues and the people of Indiana in extending to his family and his host of friends our deepest sympathy.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it was with the deepest sorrow that I learned of the death of my good friend and colleague the Honorable FREDERICK VAN NUYS. In his passing Indiana and the Nation have lost a great statesman and leader and I feel that I have lost one of my greatest friends. He was ever cooperative and helpful to me as a new Member of the House. My heartfelt sympathy goes out to Mrs. Van Nuys and her son.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the State of Indiana and the Nation mourns the sudden passing of the distinguished senior Senator from the State of Indiana, the Honorable FREDERICK VAN NUYS.

Since graduating from the Indiana Law School in 1900, Senator VAN NUYS has devoted most of his life to the public service of his county, State, and Nation. He has been prosecuting attorney, State senator, United States attorney, and served as United States Senator since March 4, 1933. As chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, he has occu-

pled a high position in the councils of our national Congress. His life has been devoted to the service of his country and his relatives and friends can be proud of the outstanding ability and talent he has displayed in his numerous public trusts.

When the great and loving heart of Senator FREDERICK VAN NUYS throbbed for the last time this morning, Indiana and the United States Senate sacrificed to eternity and immortality one of its most illustrious sons. His life enriched the human race, his death makes poorer all mankind. He was an affectionate, devoted husband, a faithful, loved, and loving friend. He was brilliant in intellect, great in sympathy, and grand in soul. He was a patriot who loved principle more than beauty, a statesman who worshiped at the shrine of truth; a humanitarian who burned incense on the altar of the universal good.

The Nation mourns his passing.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our beloved majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I join with the Indiana delegation in expressing keen regrets at the passing on of this distinguished son of Indiana. While his passing constitutes a great sorrow to the people of Indiana it also constitutes a great loss to the Nation. Born and bred in Indiana and a son of that State, the character of service the late Senator VAN NUYS rendered commanded the attention and respect of the people of the entire country.

To his widow and son I know I speak the sentiments of all Members of the House in conveying to them our profound sorrow in their bereavement.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I send a resolution to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 414), as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. FREDERICK VAN NUYS, a Senator of the United States from the State of Indiana;

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator;

Resolved, That a committee of eight Members be appointed on the part of the House to join a committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following committee on the part of the House: Messrs. LUDLOW, HALLECK, MADDEN, HARNES of Indiana, WILSON, GRANT of Indiana, GILLIE, and WALTERS.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 26, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

The Committee on Roads will meet at 10:30 a. m. in room 1011, New House Office Building, to consider H. R. 3912, on Wednesday, January 26, 1944.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold hearings at 10:30 a. m., on Wednesday, January 26, 1944, on H. R. 2701, H. R. 3012, H. R. 3446, and H. R. 3489.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the committee at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, January 26, and Thursday, January 27, 1944, for consideration of post-war plans, to be held in the caucus room, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the newsprint subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10:30 a. m., Thursday, January 27, 1944.

Business to be considered. Open hearings on newsprint problems.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

The hearings on H. R. 2596, to protect Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, will be continued on Thursday, January 27, 1944, at 10:30 a. m.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, February 3, 1944, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 2809, to amend section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, February 10, 1944, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 2652, to amend section 222 (e) of subtitle "Insurance of Title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936," as amended.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS ON FLOOD CONTROL BILL OF 1944, BEGINNING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1944, AT 10 A. M.

The Flood Control Committee will conduct hearings on flood-control reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers since the hearings conducted in June 1943 and on amendments to existing law. The committee is definitely committed to the view that flood-control projects for post-war construction will be among the most satisfactory public works, and the committee plans an adequate backlog of sound flood-control projects available following the war.

1. Tuesday, February 1: Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, will open the hearings with any statements and recommendations he desires to submit covering national flood control and the projects that should be included in the bill to be reported, especially as they are related to national defense and as they will be important following the war to provide sound flood-control projects and desirable public works, and he will supplement his statements submitted to the committee in June 1943 with any recommendations he cares to submit following the said hearings and following the passage of the Emergency Flood Control Act authorizing an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works passed

July 12, 1943. General Reybold will be followed by Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Assistant Chief of Engineers, and by Col. George H. Goethals, Chief, River and Harbor Flood Control Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, who will attend the hearings and will furnish the members of the committee in detail any and all information respecting any and all projects on which favorable reports have been submitted by the Chief of Engineers, since June 1943. The district engineers and the division engineers have furnished to the Chief of Engineers data and information covering floods since June 1943 which will be submitted to the committee. It is probable that Brig. Gen. M. C. Tyler, president of the Mississippi River Commission, and the division engineer of the lower Mississippi Valley division, and Col. Miles Reber, former division engineer, Missouri River division, Omaha, Nebr., will appear before the committee with respect to projects along the lower Mississippi River and its tributaries and the Missouri River and its tributaries before the hearings are concluded.

2. Wednesday, February 2: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and proponents and opponents of projects in the Pacific Northwest region, including the Willamette River and the Columbia River and tributaries; proponents and opponents of projects along the Milk River, Mont.; the Knife River and tributaries, North Dakota; the Boyer River and tributaries, Iowa; Red Lake River and tributaries, Minnesota; proponents and opponents of projects along the Rio Grande and tributaries, Colorado, proponents and opponents of projects along other rivers in the western Rocky Mountain region, including the States of Colorado and Montana.

3. Thursday, February 3: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, and proponents and opponents of projects on rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico west of the Mississippi River, including the Trinity River in the State of Texas.

4. Friday, February 4: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and proponents and opponents of projects along the upper Mississippi River and tributaries, including the Illinois River and tributaries, the Great Lakes region; and proponents and opponents of projects along Bear Creek, Colo.; Missouri River and tributaries at the Kansas Citys, Mo. and Kans.; Nishnabotna River, Iowa and Mo.

5. Tuesday, February 8: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and proponents and opponents of projects in the Los Angeles area along the Sacramento River and tributaries and along the San Joaquin River and tributaries.

6. Wednesday, February 9: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and the Director of the Bureau of Reclamation, and proponents and opponents on projects along the Kern River and tributaries in the Kern River area and along the Kings River and tributaries in the Kings River area, and including other streams in the San Joaquin Valley.

7. Thursday, February 10: Continuation of the projects discussed on February 9.

8. Friday, February 11: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and proponents and opponents of projects in the upper and lower Ohio River and tributaries, including Salt River at Taylorsville, Ky., the Potomac River and tributaries, the New England region, including the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers, and the Mid-

dle Atlantic region, including New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and the South Atlantic region, including rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico east of the Mississippi River.

9. Tuesday, February 15: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, Gen. M. C. Tyler, president of the Mississippi River Commission and division engineer, and proponents and opponents of projects along the lower Mississippi River and tributaries including the Red, Arkansas, including Arkansas River, Conway County, Ark., and Purgatoire (Picket Wire) River, Colo., the White, St. Francis, and Yazoo Rivers.

10. Wednesday, February 16: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, Col. Miles Reber, former division engineer, Missouri River division, Omaha, Nebr., and proponents and opponents of projects along the Missouri River and tributaries.

11. Thursday, February 17: Continuation of the projects discussed on February 16.

12. Friday, February 18: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and proponents and opponents of projects in other regions in the United States.

13. Tuesday, February 22: Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Weather Bureau, Bureau of Reclamation, and other governmental agencies.

14. Wednesday, February 23: Senators and Representatives in Congress.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1102. A letter from the Secretary, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting the report of the United States Maritime Commission for the period ended June 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1103. A letter from the Chairman, War Production Board, transmitting the ninth report on the operations of the Chairman of the War Production Board; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1104. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an itemized report of transactions for account of the Pershing Hall memorial fund; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1105. A letter from the Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting report of contracts entered into or modified under authority of Public Law 46, Seventy-seventh Congress, for the period beginning October 1, 1943, and ending December 31, 1943; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1106. A letter from the Chairman, Smaller War Plants Corporation, transmitting a copy of the personnel requirements of the Smaller War Plants Corporation for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1107. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a statement showing the names and compensation of the members and employees of the Federal Power Commission as of June 30, 1943; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 411. Resolution granting

a gratuity to Mrs. Louise Calloway; without amendment (Rept. No. 1014). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SCANLON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 3722. A bill to amend section 342 of the Nationality Act of 1940 in respect to fees for the issuance of certificates of arrival; without amendment (Rept. No. 1019). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 412. Resolution for the consideration of the bill S. 1285 to amend the act of September 16, 1942, which provided a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1020). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 408. Resolution to create a Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning; without amendment (Rept. No. 1021). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 406. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the official conduct of Albert W. Johnson and Albert L. Watson, district judges of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania; without amendment (Rept. No. 1022). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 768. A bill to authorize the cancellation of deportation proceeding in the case of Frank Durante and wife, Maria Durante, and five children, namely: Paul Durante, Alfred Durante, Anthony Durante, Henry Durante, and Patsy Durante; with amendments (Rept. No. 1015). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 1643. A bill for the relief of Mary Lovis Elliott; with amendment (Rept. No. 1016). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2787. A bill for the relief of Phyllis Lee; without amendment (Rept. No. 1017). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2789. A bill to permit the naturalization of Peter Henry Buck; without amendment (Rept. No. 1018). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 4057. A bill to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 4058. A bill to provide a method of voting for members of the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 4059. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to convey land" (approved April 23, 1922); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 4060 (by request). A bill to remove certain restrictions relating to the appointment of retired commissioned officers to civilian positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 4061. A bill authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy for additional ship-repair facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 4062. A bill to reduce the rate of interest on obligations of home owners to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 4063. A bill authorizing the appointment of optometrists as commissioned officers in the Medical Corps of the Army and the Medical Corps of the Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 4064. A bill to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 4065. A bill further defining the number and duties of criers and bailiffs in United States courts and regulating their compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire:

H. R. 4066. A bill to revise the rates of pension to veterans while pursuing vocational training under part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. CANNON of Florida:

H. R. 4067. A bill authorizing and adopting a project for the improvement of Miami Harbor, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 4068. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Res. 413. Resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of House Document No. 285, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, entitled "Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen of World War Nos. 1 and 2 and Their Dependents," with corrections, as a public document and for additional copies thereof; to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GILLETTE:

H. R. 4069. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nelle G. Eckman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

4505. By Mr. ANDREWS: Resolution adopted by the Niagara Frontier Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., protesting against subsidies, and also a communication from the Newfane Grange, No. 1159, of New York State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4506. Also, resolution adopted by the Buffalo New York Junior Chamber of Commerce, urging the adoption of legislation in simple and workable form which would permit men and women in the armed forces to vote in the 1944 elections; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4507. By Mr. CHURCH: Petition of Elizabeth Pratt and 17 other citizens of Evanston, Ill., favoring House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4508. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition signed by members of the servicemen's mothers organization of Allerton Avenue, Bronx, New York City, N. Y., urging the immediate passage of the Green-Lucas servicemen's absentee vote bill; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4509. Also, petition signed by members of the Bronx County New York State American Youth for Democracy, urging the passage of legislation which will guarantee the right of servicemen to vote in the 1944 elections; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4510. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Pennsylvania State Grange, assembled in seventy-first annual session at Williamsport, requesting the Office of Price Administration to remove the ration point requirements on surplus meats, thus permitting the consumer to take advantage of the lower price already established by Office of Price Administration and thereby relieving the producer, processor, and the storage firms; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4511. By Mr. HEIDINGER: Communication signed by Alvin Crawford and Ruby Lewis, president and executive chairman, respectively, of the Lincoln Parent-Teachers Association, Harrisburg, Ill., favoring the passage of House bill 2849; to the Committee on Education.

4512. Also, resolution of the Parent-Teachers Association of the Logan School, Harrisburg, Ill., presented by Luther Armistead, president, and Ada P. Cable, secretary, in support of House bill 2849; to the Committee on Education.

4513. Also, resolution of the Parent-Teachers Association of McKinley School, Harrisburg, Ill., presented by H. G. Hess, president, and Lou Ellen Reeves, secretary, in support of House bill 2849; to the Committee on Education.

4514. By Mr. HOLMES of Washington: Petition of sundry citizens of Pomeroy and Yakima, Wash., urging passage of House bill 2082, to prohibit manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4515. By Mr. KELLEY: Petition of the Westmoreland County Federation of Women's Clubs, opposing House bill 1742; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

4516. By Mr. KENNEDY: Petition of the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, concerning the shortage of printing paper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4517. Also, petition of the American Federation of Labor, concerning the National Service Act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

4518. Also, petition of the New York State Federation of Labor, opposing the Wadsworth-Austin bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

4519. By Mr. LARCADE: Petition of sundry citizens of the Seventh Congressional Dis-

trict of Louisiana, protesting against prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4520. By Mr. KUNKEL: Petition of over 700 signers of Dauphin and Cumberland Counties opposing House bill 2082 (the Bryson bill) in order to prevent a rise in absenteeism in our war-production plants which would be caused by the emergence of racketeers and bootleggers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4521. By Mr. FOULSON: Petition of Frank E. Kergman and others, urging the passage of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquor in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4522. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the California Cattlemen's Association, adopted in convention at San Francisco, December 9, 1943, relative to the production of meat animals; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4523. By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey: Petition of the Bergen County Jewish Youth Federation, Hackensack, N. J., in connection with a demand that Great Britain rescind and revoke its Palestine White Paper; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4524. Also, petition of the National Council of Jewish Juniors, Hackensack, N. J., in connection with a demand that Great Britain rescind and revoke its Palestine White Paper; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4525. Also, petition of Temple Beth Israel of Maywood, N. J., in connection with a demand that Great Britain rescind and revoke its Palestine White Paper; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4526. Also, petition of the Ivrios Club of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., in connection with a demand that Great Britain rescind and revoke its Palestine White Paper; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4527. Also, resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Garfield, N. J., protesting against the Palestine White Paper of May 1939, and urging the fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration so that the Jewish people may continue the upbuilding of the great commonwealth whose foundations they have laid; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4528. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of A. F. Hanes and other citizens of Chester, W. Va., urging the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4529. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Petition of Lenard LePage, of Lewiston, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4530. Also, petition of Emery Lebel, of Auburn, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4531. Also, petition of Louis Gilbert, of Augusta, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4532. Also, petition of A. F. Ouellette, of Lewiston, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4533. Also, petition of Albert A. Maheux, of Lewiston, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.